The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Vigorous Measures Inaugurated by Gen. McClellan.

Reported Advance of Forty Thousand Rebels.

Gen. Banks' Command Withdrawn to Maryland.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Order the National Forces to Leave Newport's News.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Skirmishing in Missouri and Defeat of the Rebels.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Bill for Direct Taxation Passed in the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Some one, evidently for the purpose of puffing the Sanitary Committee at the expense of the Medical Bureau of the Government, has so far worked upon your humane feelings as to arouse your needless indignation, in an article on Saturday last, against an innocent party. The officers of the Medical Bureau don't furnish ice for the hospitals, and have no power to do so. Ice is furnished from what is called a hospital fund, and every military hospital has such a fund. At every hospital under Government, ice has been given to the patients for the last two months and more. At the hospital at Georgetown, over one hundred and sixty pounds are purchased daily. As to the statement that the wounded soldiers were suffered to lay sweltering in their bloody garments, there is not a word of truth in it. The Government officials were particularly attentive to the suffering men, and every man whom I saw—and I saw two hospitals full on Tuesday last—had his clothes removed, clean linen on, and his wounds dressed. I know that you like to give those who have worked hard and faithfully their just due.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The organization of the Army of the Potomac is going on with vigor and success. In point of efficiency, the troops will in the course of this week be in as good condition as previous to the battle of Sunday.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is showing signs of unusual activity. Vessels are being purchased and fitted up, giving hopes of a more effectual blockade of the rebel ports than heretofore.

MOUNTING BIG GUNS.

The fortifications on the Virginia side are being mounted with a large number of the heaviest guns used in the service. Expert artillerymen are being detailed, to instruct the soldiers, and perfect them in the service of the guns.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The new gun-boats being constructed by the Government, are to be armed with heavy steel guns, the Navy Department having given an order for a number to be manufactured after the pattern of those made for the SICKLES Brigade, and which gave such satisfaction at the tests lately made at the Navy-yard, under the direction of Capt. DAHLGREN.

WHAT GEN. MCCLELLAN WANTS.

It is said that Gen. MCCLELLAN is anxious to have such a revision of the military laws as will enable him to form a staff composed of officers of sufficient rank to entitle them to lead the regiments on the field of battle. It is hardly probable, however, that any such change will be made in the laws, the legislative branch being slow to respond to demands for radical changes made by young commanders entering upon their first campaign.

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.

The Congressional delegations from the various States have been at the trouble of caucusing the claims and qualifications of various gentlemen for positions as Brigadier-Generals. The names of those recommended you will have elsewhere. It is not probable that in all cases the President and Cabinet will feel called upon to accept the men thus recommended. I think I am not mistaken in saying that the President would much prefer to make his Brigadiers from those who may win laurels and right to rank on the field, in the fire of the enemy.

MORE TROOPS.

Several additional regiments have arrived at Washington within the past twenty-four hours.

THE TAX BILL.

The Direct Tax bill passed the House to-day. It has been essentially modified and perfected, but will be further overhauled and better defined in the Senate. The tax is so adjusted now as to make the capital of the country bear its due proportion of the burdens of taxation.

GONE NORTH.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, left Washington this morning on a brief visit to the North.

POLITICIANS GOING.

The hotels are again almost cleared of politicians—the most striking indication I have seen of danger to the Capital.

PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Gen. CARLOS A. WAITE being unable, on account of his health, to proceed to California to take command of the force recently called out for the protection of the Central Daily Overland Mail route, orders have been telegraphed to Major CARLETON, of the Dragoons, now at Los Angeles, Cal., to assume the duties of that position. The exact force ordered is one full regiment of infantry, consisting of a thousand and forty men, to garrison the required military posts, and five hundred mounted men to patrol the road in the Indian country, and repress and punish Indian depredations.

A NEW ROUTE FOR CALIFORNIA TREASURE.

I learn that the Overland Mail Company propose to bring treasure over their route as soon as the protection thus afforded by Government is on the ground. They say that they can do it cheaper, all things considered, than it is done *via* the steamers, and with more safety, as they can transport $3,000,000 per month by carrying only $100,000 in any one stage. Senator LATHAM, to whose energy we are indebted for the recent ordering of [troops to the route, intends remaining here this Summer to avail himself, if necessary, of the promise of the military authorities that, if the 1,500 men already ordered out prove insufficient, any additional number required to insure perfect protection to the passengers, mails and treasure, shall be furnished. Within a few months, therefore, we may expect to see a steady and daily flow of specie Eastward by the Overland Route. A simple calculation will show that one per cent. will afford a liberal remuneration for its transportation by coach, and the risk will be even less than by sea.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

To-day's *Intelligencer* says that some of the newspaper writers are designating points in the neighborhood of Washington, which they think need special and stronger defences. All we can say is to repeat the remark of one in authority, viz: that the military men in charge have an eye to all these things, and the arrival of regiment after regiment gives us assurance that no proper safeguard is omitted.

The Post-office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded whenever practicable to any other point to which they have been ordered, without further charge to them for forwarding. J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The entrance of Gen. MCCLELLAN upon his duties as commander of this Military Department, has inspired the troops in and around Washington with renewed military enthusiasm. He has already visited the various intrenchments on the Virginia side, and thoroughly examined into their condition and strength, and instituted the strictest discipline among the soldiers, and in all departments of the service within his jurisdiction.

Regimental and Line officers are made to understand that lounging and tippling around the camps are not to be permitted. The much-abused passport system has been greatly restricted, and the facilities heretofore enjoyed so freely of communication between Washington and the rebellious States have been, so far as practicable, curtailed. The effect of this rigorous measure generally is everywhere felt, and the Army has began to realize the presence of a military power which may be safely trusted.

Reports have been circulated to-day, and the names of prominent gentlemen given as authority, that the Confederates have commenced moving, or have made arrangements for the immediate passage of 40,000 of their troops across the Potomac from the direction of Leesburgh into Maryland. This correspondence, however, has no means of verifying the statement.

THE SAFETY OF THE CAPITAL.

Effect of the News of the Plans of the Rebels Upon the Washingtonians—What Policy Ought to be Adopted—Opinion of a Foreign Diplomat.

From our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

The news contained in the number of the TIMES, of yesterday, concerning the plan of invasion of Washington by the rebels, and the probability of its execution, was, and is still, the theme of all conversations. It has taken hold of public attention, and is now discussed in all the circles of the Capital. I am told that, late in the afternoon, Gen. MCCLELLAN went to visit the camps on this side of the river, and ascended the Potomac to a certain height, to verify which part of it affords more facility to the passage of an army. In the evening, Senators and Members of the House went to the various Departments inquiring about the truth of the news contained in the TIMES, and though several of them received the assurance that the Capital was not in imminent danger, it was clear from their looks and countenances, that this soothing answer did not entirely quiet their anxieties and fears.

As I have no other means for the present of ascertaining the projects of the rebels than those I have already mentioned, I will not attempt to intimidate any further the persons whose policy is an incurable optimism. I do not think, however, that it needs a profound statesman or a great General to know that if it is true that the enemy has given up the idea of keeping within their intrenchments, and have exchanged the defensive policy which they have hitherto strictly adhered to, for an aggressive one, this change supposes an object, and that this object must be Washington. Moreover is not Washington, at the present moment, the easiest prey to pounce upon and carry away, and the most advantageous in every sense? Do you fancy the rebels such imbeciles as to ignore the fact that the possession of such a prize would secure to them the acknowledgment by foreign powers of their independence, and that the proclamation of the autonomy of the Confederate States would be the consequence? How, then, can we doubt, especially when we think of the recklessness which is peculiar to them, that they will hazard something in view of such immense results?

I go further: I believe that according to the rules of strategy, (the laws of war being as inflexible as any other law,) they cannot help marching upon Washington. The only means which could deter them from doing it are the immediate establishment of some field works around the points most likely to be the object of a surprise; or a diversion in their rear—an attack in South Virginia or in the Carolinas by land and by sea. This opinion you will find entertained by all persons having the least conception of military policy. A few hours ago, I was speaking with a foreign diplomat, who told me confidentially that he did not expect to spend another Winter in Washington, for the simple reason that he thought the seat of Government would be by that time situated elsewhere. This belief exists in a greater or lesser degree among all the members of the diplomatic corps.

I have no hesitation in saying that it is the energy which the country and its representatives will display in the present crisis which can alone prevent the capital from falling into the hands of the rebels. The War Department ought immediately to set engineers at work to survey the lines along and across the Potomac, and employ a portion of our Army in building fortifications capable of saving it from surprise. Five hundred soldiers behind intrenchments are worth two thousand in the open field; and the points to which I allude could be kept, without sensibly affecting the strength and the efficiency of our *corps d'armée*.

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments.

The amendment authorizes the issuing of five dollar treasury notes. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. Referred to the Military Committee.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army was taken up.

A discussion ensued on the amendment adopted in Committee of Conference in relation to the Army rations, which rejects an increase of rations as provided in the bill.

The Senate refused to concur in the report.

On motion of Mr. WILSON another Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. HALE reported for the Committee of Conference, on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of Navy.

The report was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Also the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the Navy. The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that no person shall sell intoxicating drinks to soldiers of the United States under penalty of a fine of $25 for each offence. The bill passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all persons employed by the Government, which was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Monetary Affairs, reported back the bill to purchase arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. The bill makes an appropriation of $10,000,000. Passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether any arms have been sent to the State of Delaware, since the first of July; if so, how many and what for? Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorials of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, confined at Fort McHenry.

Also, memorials from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, with a resolution that the Committee be discharged.

Mr. BAYARD offered, as an amendment, "that these Police Commissioners ought to be surrendered to the civil authorities on some charge, or be discharged, and permitted to resume their duties; that Marshal KANE ought to be delivered to the civil authorities on some charge, or be discharged."

Mr. TRUMBULL thought such a motion as the Senator's from Delaware was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but modified so as to postpone it till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Tariff bill was then taken up.

The question being an amendment providing for a tax of 5 per cent. on an income of over $1,000, except the income be derived from Government securities, which are to be taxed 2½ per cent., which was agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the tax of four cents on coffee. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out that portion increasing duties at present. A tariff of 10 per cent., he contended, would make a prohibitory duty, and, in fact, produce less revenue.

After some further discussion Mr. SUMNER's motion was disagreed to—Yeas, 7; Nays, 29.

The bill was further discussed, and the amendments of the Committee were finally adopted.

A message was received from the House, that it had passed the bill for the purchase of arms, &c. By common consent the bill was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment that on and after the 6th of October, 1861, all laws giving bounties to fishing vessels be repealed.

No quorum voting, Mr. POLK moved to adjourn. Lost.

On Senators appearing, the absentees voted on Mr. POWELL's motion, which was disagreed to.

On the question on the passage of the bill there was no quorum.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had no complaint to make of the opposition, but the fault was on our side, whose men had gone away, and left the Senate unable to do business, and he wanted the country to know who was to blame.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said his colleague was sick.

The following were the absentees:

Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bright, Cowen, Howe, Johnson, (Tennessee,) Johnson, (Missouri,) Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Polk, Sherman, Thomson and Wilmot.

The Senate lacked one of a quorum, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the direct tax bill, in accordance with the instructions of the House. He explained the modifications which they had made, namely: The sum to be derived from direct taxation is reduced from thirty millions, as originally designed, to twenty millions. This is to be apportioned among the States, according to their population. The States are authorized to collect the money, and each State is to be allowed fifteen per centum on its quota for so doing. If a State declines to undertake the collection of the tax, then the Federal Government is to put into operation the machinery for the purpose.

The Committee also add a tax on carriages from one to fifty dollars; on gold watches one dollar, and on silver watches fifty cents.

The excise on spirituous liquors is to be five cents a gallon, and on fermented liquors, sixty cents a barrel, or two cents a gallon.

On all incomes over $800 per annum, three per cent. is to be charged, including all moneys at interest, etc.

The scope of internal duties has also been enlarged, and the tax on landed estate reduced.

Every interest in the country is taxed in fair proportion, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation, and the salaries, even, of members of Congress.

The House, by a vote of 65 against 67, refused to order the question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to provide for the return of the surplus revenue heretofore distributed among the States, which would, he said, obviate the necessity for direct taxation, and be much less objectionable. Second, to modify the present tariff so as to impose duties on the free list, and increase these on such other schedules as will augment the revenue. Third, the reduction of duties which now amount to a prohibition, so that additional revenue may thus be derivable. Fourth, the retention of the internal duties, as provided for in the bill, and the addition thereto of stocks.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, approved the proposition.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, showed the inequality of the bill, contrasting the New-England and Western States for this purpose as an instance. He said while the real estate in Illinois is valued at $300,000,000 and the taxes at nearly $1,737,000, the real estate of Massachusetts is valued at $675,000,000 and she is taxed only $1,236,000. He was in favor of the proposition of Mr. COLFAX. Any bill to commend itself to public approbation must be equal in its operation.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that the hope of Free Government depended on a vigorous prosecution of this war. It was true that the Western States pay more than their proportion of the expenses of the Government. The tariff made them tributary to the East, and this would continue until the lion of the West shall rise and shake off the incubus. He was satisfied that this bill, although not exactly just and equitable, was the best we could get at present. He would vote for it, believing that the proposition of Mr. COLFAX was of questionable expediency, and had an uncertain basis.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, opposed the pending proposition. He saw no hope of getting anything better than this bill during the short time which remained of this session, and though it was defective, he would give to it his support.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, noticing an allusion to himself by Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, said that he did not, on Saturday, charge any gentleman with conspiring for the defeat of this bill, nor did he give any advice as charged by that gentleman, (CONKLING,) who set himself up as a model of Parliamentary decorum.

Mr. CONKLING said that he, at that time, understood the gentleman (BINGHAM) in the course of his very eloquent remarks, while turning in the direction to where he (CONKLING) sat, as alluding to the defeat which the bill had suffered by the striking out of its enacting clause, and as speaking to gentlemen, who were accused of remaining here and in a niggardly way weighing out the poor pittance they were willing to give for the sake of the country. If the gentleman (BINGHAM) did not say that he (CONKLING) misunderstood him.

Mr. BINGHAM replied, that the gentleman ought to remember that the bill was not at that time read through, and that he was showing the disastrous effect of not passing some such bill.

Mr. CONKLING read Mr. BINGHAM's printed remarks, as follows: "Gentlemen stand here holding the nice scale in the hand, and measuring out the poor pittance they are willing to give to the Constitution and the Union."

Mr. BINGHAM explained that the remark was general, and he presumed that he (BINGHAM) could make it without being personally offensive to the gentleman.

Mr. CONKLING did not suppose that the gentleman would do him the injustice of saying that he (CONKLING) appropriated the remark as personal. On the contrary, he (CONKLING) said that the gentleman, (BINGHAM,) while making his remarks, turned in the direction of the majority, who had stricken out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that if what he said was a personality in debate then the gentleman could not debate at all. The gentleman must have had some grievance of which he sought to unburden himself in conclusion he quoted a remark from "Hamlet" as applicable to the gentleman (ROSCOE CONKLING) in an ironical sense.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, resisted what he characterized as an attempt to crowd this bill down the throats of the House, without affording time for examination. Without, however, adopting some measure having the same object in view, the country would be involved in financial embarrassment, if not ruin.

Mr. MORRILL, from Vermont, opposed the proposition of Mr. COLFAX. When was the surplus revenue to be distributed? Nobody understood that the money would ever be recalled from the States. As to imposing duties on the free-list, enough revenue would not be derived by it to supply the women of the country with needles and pins.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, briefly argued in favor of levying only half the amount now proposed, and postponing the remainder till next session.

The proposition of Mr. COLFAX was rejected, the House refusing to take the question by yeas and nays or by tellers.

The substitute for the bill, as reported by Mr. HORTON to-day, and noticed in the first part of this report, was then agreed to, and the bill, as thus amended, passed by yeas 77, nays 60.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating ten millions of dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President for the purchase of arms for the use of the volunteers and regular troops of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS also reported the Senate bill, providing for the appointment of a Board to scale, equalize and reduce the compensation of all officers of the Government, and to report a bill for that purpose at the next session.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the House took up and passed the Senate bill (in addition to the recent act) further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, it is the part of rational beings to terminate their difficulties by rational means, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceded States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostility and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the national Union and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it

Resolved, That, while we make increased efforts by our Army and Navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the international code, ought to be observed by both parties; and a stronger reason exists for such observance between two nations, inasmuch as the incensed parties have a common ancestry, history, prosperity, glory, Government and Union, and are now unhappily engaged in lacerating their common country.

Second—That there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremity, and there ought also, in the interest of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and the Union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of peace and the Union on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, there be appointed a Committee of one member from each State, who shall report to this House at its next session such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the National Union. And that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett of Massachusetts, Millard Fillmore of New-York, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Martin Van Buren of New-York, Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Franklin Pierce of New-Hampshire, and James Guthrie of Kentucky, who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar Commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject in the city of Louisville on the first Monday of September next, and that the Committee appointed from this House notify said Commissioners of their appointment and function, and advise and confer with them and report their action to the next session, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification according to the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. WASHBURNE objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rules.

The question was determined in the negative—45 against 85. Adjourned.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 29.

On Saturday night, the buildings known as Roche's Mills, four miles out on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, were burned. Ten members of the New-York Twenty-ninth Regiment are under arrest, charged with being the incendiaries.

A scouting party of the New-York Thirty-second Regiment, on Saturday night, encountered five secession cavalry, eight miles out on the Fairfax road. A man, supposed to be the captain, was killed, as also his horse. They made good their escape with his body.

A member of the Twenty-ninth was killed yesterday by one of his regiment, while robbing a potato-patch, in violation of orders.

The tampering with the soldiers by the secession residents here has become so bold within the last few days, that Gen. RUNYON issued an order to-day for the arrest of all parties suspected.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, July 29.

Gov. MORGAN will probably issue an order setting forth the plan to be pursued in enlisting and organizing regiments under the new call for volunteers. It is now supposed that the order first issued by the Military Board, providing that when thirty-two persons shall have formed themselves into a company, they shall be authorized to elect their company officers and be accepted, shall be reenacted, and that the present force shall take its groundwork from this basis. The companies will then be filled up by recruiting or by consolidation, if necessary.

The Governor will do all in his power to facilitate the reorganization of the new forces, but will act with the understanding that the State will not have to bear the expense, but that all will be paid by the General Government.

Any regiment already organized, willing to volunteer for three years or during the war, will be accepted. Regiments in process of formation, should report at once; companies organized or to be organized, which will be accepted as soon as offered, and assigned their rendezvous.

The Governor has already assumed the responsibility of ordering 10,000 uniforms for the new levy. The General Government assumes the entire expense of this new levy, and will furnish the Governor with the necessary funds to meet accruing outlays. This will render an extra session of the Legislature unnecessary. The late State Military Board is thus thrown entirely overboard.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

EXPECTED BATTLE AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 28.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, jail and four other buildings in Hampton, were yesterday burned by our troops, in apprehension of an immediate attack by the Secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn last night.

MAX WEBER now occupies Col. DUREE's former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the creek. The place is not yet occupied by the rebels.

Capt. BRYAN, of the Georgia Hussars, and four others came in yesterday, with a flag of truce, relative to the baggage of Capt. JENKINS and artist SHURTLIFF, who were wounded and made prisoners by them some time ago. It turns out that they were met by a party of amateur soldiers on the other side. The flag was received by Capt. BUTLER and Lieut. WEBEL, outside the intrenchments.

A proposal to exchange them for two Confederate soldiers was rejected, but arrangements were made to forward the baggage of the wounded men.

The flag of truce was, doubtless, a feint for reconnoitering Hampton and the vicinity.

A flag of truce came into Newport's News, this morning, with a proposition giving our troops twenty-four hours to leave. In case the place is not evacuated, they will force us out.

The gun-boat *Dall*, twenty guns, at once went up from Old Point. The *Albatross* and *Penguin* are also stationed there, while the *Minnesota* and seven gunboats at Old Point are all ready to assist should Newport's News be attacked. Col. PHELPS says he can hold the place against twice the force he has, which now consists of four effective regiments. The intrenchments are of a formidable character, and the rebels will meet with a warm reception.

Both flags of truce, of course, represent that there is a very large Confederate force between Yorktown and Old Point.

The rebels have to-day been practicing with a battery at Willoughby's Point, some five miles below Sewell's Point, and just below the Rip Raps.

Heavy firing is now going on at Pig Point.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

REBELS DISPERSED AT FORSYTHE.

FORSYTHE, Mo., Sunday, July 28.

Gen. SWEENEY's command, which left Springfield on Saturday last, arrived here to-day and dispersed a band of one hundred and fifty rebels stationed here, and took possession of the town. Five of the rebels were killed and several wounded. Three of our men were slightly wounded, but none killed. The first and second stories of the Court-house here were filled with blankets, provisions, camp equipage, etc., which, together with two tons of lead found in a well and other articles secreted in different parts of the town, in all valued between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars, fell into our hands. Mr. WILKEY, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was slightly wounded.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT LANE'S PRAIRIE.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, July 28.

A fight occurred the day before yesterday, at Lane's Prairie, fifteen miles from here, between a party of sixty-five rebels, and fifteen Home Guards from Rolla. The Guards were surrounded, but they made a determined stand, and after a few volleys dispersed the rebels, killing their First Lieutenant and mortally wounding three others. One lieutenant and two privates on our side were slightly wounded.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AT HARRISONVILLE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, July 27.

Col. WEIR, commanding the United States troops, arrived here this evening. From him we have accounts of a skirmish with 300 mounted rebels at Harrisonville, Mo., on the night of the 25th inst. The rebels were discovered posted on the hills surrounding the town, and were attacked by Capt. WILLIAMS, with 50 men, killing six of the rebels, and losing two of his own force. After the third round the enemy fled precipitately, some of them throwing away their guns.

The following morning the National troops, under command of Major VAN HORN, took possession of the town and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Court-house. Having received orders to withdraw they returned to this place, where a portion of them will be detailed as an escort to the Government trains for the Southwest.

Several stores were said to have been ransacked by the United States forces, but Col. WEIR pronounces the statements without foundation.

It is stated that the enemy in the country around Harrisonville numbers from 600 to 1,000.

UNITED STATES TROOPS ATTACKED.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July 29.

The steamer *White Cloud*, conveying a party of United States troops to some point up the river, was fired into at Blue Mills Landing, on Monday, and some of the troops killed and wounded. It is reported that these troops had destroyed all the ferry-boats on their way up the river, and committed some depredations in the towns, which so incensed the people that they congregated in one or two places, as stated. The citizens of this and Clay Counties knew nothing of the attack until they heard the cannonading, and saw the light of burning buildings, which were fired by the troops after the attack on the boat.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Va., Sunday, July 28.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday, after transacting a good deal of business, looking to the complete working establishment of a new State Government.

A stay-law was enacted, a patrol bill was passed authorizing the Governor to organize a patrol in such counties as may need them, and about $200,000 were appropriated for carrying on the Government. A similar sum was also appropriated for military purposes.

On the last day of the session resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the Legislature, in their individual capacity, to use all their efforts in effecting a thorough military organization in Western Virginia.

The last week of the session was occupied chiefly in discussing a bill reported from a special committee on the division of the State. The bill proposed to give the assent of the Legislature to the division, and recommended the Convention shortly to reassemble to take immediate action on the subject.

A long discussion followed, and developed a pretty strong element opposed to any division of the State.

A good many favored immediate action, on the ground that when the State should be fully represented assent to the division could not be obtained, and they wanted to make use of the advantage that circumstances had thrown in their way. They were for division, first and last and all the time.

Another, the majority class, favored a division, but thought it impolitic, as it would interfere with the plans of the Government, which would not at this time countenance such a move.

The result was that no action at all was taken on the bill, and the Legislature left the subject just where they found it.

The Convention will reassemble on the 6th proximo.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

GEN. BANKS ON THE MARYLAND SIDE.

We learn from the Baltimore *American* that Gen. BANKS, immediately on taking command of the forces at Harper's Ferry, commenced the removal of the Army stores and provisions to the Maryland side, at a point in Frederick County, about three miles from Sandy's Hook. The construction of the bridge was also stopped, and preparations made for evacuating the place, which is by no means defensible from attack either from the Virginia or the Maryland side.

By the cars from the Ferry yesterday, we learn that Gen. BANKS, on Saturday and yesterday, withdrew his troops to the Maryland side, and formed his camp in a strong position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, to which point his pickets will extend. He is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a large army under his command. It is said that several of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments were yesterday ordered to that point, and an Indiana and Pennsylvania regiment passed through this city on Saturday for the same destination. It is rumored that Gen. JOHNSTON has returned with his command to Winchester, and will probably commence offensive demonstrations along the Maryland line.

THE FORT MCHENRY PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29.

The Police Commissioners of this city, Marshal KANE and other State prisoners, now at Fort McHenry, will be sent this afternoon to Fortress Monroe by order of the Government.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29.

The Police Commissioners and Marshal KANE have not yet left for Fortress Monroe, though the orders for their removal has been issued.

Advices from Harper's Ferry state that none of Gen. JOHNSTON's troops had returned to Winchester or Charlestown up to yesterday. One regiment of Loudon County volunteers have returned to Leesburgh, and it is reported that two more are on their way thither from Manassas Junction. At last accounts, Gen. JOHNSTON was still at Manassas.

Gen. LEE has been assigned the command on the Upper Potomac, in place of Gen. WISE, and is to unite his force and that formerly under Gen. GARNETT for a movement against Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Second Rhode Island Battery has arrived to take the place of the First, whose time expires on the 2d of August.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments have also arrived.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29—9 P. M.

It now appears that shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamer *James Whitney* left here and called at Fort McHenry, taking thence all the State prisoners confined there, against whom indictments have not been found, for the purpose of conveying them to Fort Hamilton, New-York. Their names are John W. Davies, W. H. Gatchell, and Charles Howard, Police Commissioners; R. H. Alvey, John H. Kusick, Drs. C. M. Haselin, S. H. Lym, and J. B. Murphy, all charged with treasonable acts against the Government.

A guard of two companies of Col. PRATT's Twentieth New-York Regiment accompany the steamer.

THE REBELS TO ATTACK BIRD'S POINT.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 29.

An Englisman, a deserter from the rebel camp at Union City, arrived here on Saturday night. He reports that the rebels there, and at Fort Pendoton and Memphis, have received marching orders, and that their destination is Bird's Point. They are to rendezvous at New-Madrid. It is also reported that the steamer *Prince of Wales* arrived at New-Madrid on Saturday with a load of horses.

CAIRO, Monday, July 29.

The rebels have not approached nearer to Bird's Point than New-Madrid. It is rumored that two steamers arrived there from Memphis, yesterday, loaded with horses and hoofs.

JEFF. THOMPSON, with 700 Arkansas troops, arrived at St. Luke, Mo., on Friday evening. He has been appointed a General, and succeeds Gen. WATKINS, in command of the forces at that place.

Gen. POLK has refused passes to any persons wishing to leave Memphis for any Northern State.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Sunday, July 28.

The Seventh Indiana Regiment returned home last evening. This regiment did the hardest of the fighting at Rich Mountain. It will be recruited and go for the war. The Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments will leave for Washington this week. Ten new regiments will be ready for the field in a few days.

MORE TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29.

The Thirteenth Regiment left for the seat of war about 5 P. M., to-day. On their arrival from Fort Independence, they partook of a substantial collation provided in Faneuil Hall, and afterwards were escorted to the depôt. The regiment was largely recruited from among the best families in Boston, and the prayers and good wishes of our entire community follow them.

RETURN OF THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment, Col. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, which was engaged in the action of Bull Run, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock en route for Massachusetts. The men arrived by the Camden and Amboy line, and landed at Pier No. 1, North River. They were there received by the Sons of Massachusetts, resident in this City. After marching to the Park Barracks, where they had rations served them, the officers proceeded to the Astor House, and partook of dinner. When the cloth was removed, speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, and an address of welcome was spoken by Mr. CHARLES W. BRANDRETH. At 6½ o'clock the regiment got again under arms, and marched out, preceded by the Sons of Massachusetts to the foot of Cortlandt-street, where it embarked on board the steamship *Commodore* for home. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the whole line of march, and the regiment was cheered again and again. The wheels of the steamer were greased with the blood of Col. LAWRENCE, although wounded at the battle of Bull Run, rode at the head of his regiment.

MILITARY MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, July 29.

Gov. OLDEN has not as yet received any requisition from the War Department for more troops from this State. It is alleged, however, that five more regiments will be called for, which can, if a brief time, be obtained.

To-morrow Paymasters ALLISON and MCVEIGH will begin to pay off the returned three-months' militia.

The Governor is having erected here machinery

[Continued on Eight Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

Energy of the Preparations—Distribution of Commands—How the Defeat at Manassas is taken—Evils that need Reform in the Management at Washington—Condition of this Department—Gen. Rosecrans' Policy—General Behavior of the Troops—Examination and Release of Prisoners—General Orders No. 1.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, GRAFTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The energy of military operations in this Department is nowise diminished since the departure of Gen. McCLELLAN. His successor is making ready for a campaign in the Kanawha Valley, leaving Gen. HILL, of the Second Brigade, in command at Grafton; Gen. REYNOLDS, of the First Brigade, at Beverly; and Col. McCOOK, with the Third Brigade, at Oakland. The means for maintaining order in North-Western Virginia are ample, as, I presume, under a practical leader like Gen. ROSECRANS, they are sufficient for driving WISE from the Southwest.

The feeling produced here by the disastrous result at Manassas, is one of increased resolution rather than disheartenment. No one for a moment doubts the great result of all our efforts, and many think the blow will prove a positive advantage. There is no question that the war thus far has been greatly mismanaged. The Administration has failed to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, nor have our leaders divorced their action from the malign influences of party politics. The whole thing has assumed the character of a holiday pageant, and the choice places in the procession have been assigned in accordance with the canons, not of military law, but of political strategy. The business of war has not been prosecuted in earnest; else the Departments had not till now swarmed with traitors, fattening on Government treasure, and giving continual aid and comfort to the enemy in arms; our lines about Washington had not been so loosely guarded that spies at any time could pass in and out, carrying to Richmond the most specific details of our fortifications and strength; Presses like the New-York *News* and Baltimore *Sun* would not be allowed daily to sow infection in the community, and supply the Southern Press with a staple for their argument, that the North contains a large element opposed to the war, and ready upon any slight occasion to produce a reaction. This latter evil, particularly, is a source of great astonishment to our friends in the Border Slave States. The *News* may be harmless in its own community (though the Baltimore *Sun* is not,) but it exerts a powerful influence for mischief in the South. The articles are written with ability, and largely copied by such papers as the St. Louis *Republican* and the Louisville *Courier*, and those of the seceded States; and the very boldness and audacity of their tone, carries conviction to the minds of traitors and the irresolute in the South, that there is a power behind, which protects utterances so distasteful to the sentiment of the majority. "Depend upon it," said a leading editor of Virginia to me the other day—and I have heard the same thing in Missouri—"that the New-York *News* does more harm in the Border Slave States than all their secession journals together. It ought to be suppressed or destroyed."

Let us hope that this blow at Manassas will produce a revolution in Washington. Let us hope that the Cabinet will at last see that they have but one duty at present to do, and that a duty which will strain their utmost strength, namely—to prosecute the war. Let them cease appointing civilians to high military positions, and commence, at once, the prime duty of lopping off the incapables already appointed. PATTERSON, of course, will go under; but he should not be made a scapegoat for the short-comings of scores of others. What intelligent civilian cannot see that our troops are not half-disciplined, or our strategy half-executed? Had Gen. WOOL been placed in McDOWELL's position, (and I have no wish to speak unkindly of the latter, who has done his best,) does anyone for a moment suppose that every brigade and regiment would not have been able on the field to be handled exactly in accordance with his orders? When *discipline* is the thing of all others we lack most, why is *the best disciplinarian in the Army* kept in exile at Troy? Is it because somebody fears that any addition to his fame may make him a formidable New-York candidate for the Presidency in 1864? We have boasted, and truly, of the capacity of our troops for steady drill; and yet the result shows that the Army at Manassas is far in advance of that at Washington in this vital particular. Foreigners have told us so, and we only laughed. Let the Administration see to it that the defect does not prove fatal.

Of matters in this Department there is but little to complain. I have visited the hospitals and find them generally in good condition, only deficient in nurses, who will multiply as the demand increases. I hear no complaints of the commissariat, and am disposed to believe it well managed. I saw something of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department at Beverly, and was surprised that it had so soon been brought into condition so efficient. The greatest evil I have seen is one for which the local officers are not responsible, namely, the short enlistments. Through this folly we have lost in this Department, thousands of our best troops, just as they were in condition to prove of most service.

So far as any comparison of the quality of soldiers can be based on the operations here, it is in favor of the North. I am told by the officers that our men are more muscular and enduring than the Southerners, and by the surgeons that they shoot with more accuracy of aim. Among the wounded prisoners in the hospital at Beverly, a large proportion were shot in the head and body. In energy, too, nothing can surpass the action of our men, particularly those from Indiana, who are smarting under the aspersions of the Southerners.

The policy of Gen. ROSECRANS in managing the war here strikes me as extremely judicious. While wonderfully energetic and prompt in the field, he does not lose sight of the necessity of making friends in the community amongst whom his operations lie. He has inaugurated a strict system against pillage and outrage of every kind, and will restrain with a strong hand the tendency towards licence which inheres in all armies. His strictness has already drawn down undeserved censure upon him. A party of eight men, including a lieutenant belonging to Company C, of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment went deliberately, with our army wagon, to the house of a citizen, and took, without authority, a quantity of property, while the man accused of secessionism had gone to the camp voluntarily to take the oath. Amongst the articles alleged to have been taken were a gold watch, and a hundred and seventy dollars in money. They *admitted* to have taken all the property alleged, except these valuables; and the watch was found on the road they had traveled, enveloped in a shirt belonging to the person robbed. *Upon their admissions*, they were disarmed, and sent home in disgrace by Gen. ROSECRANS, which sentence was fully approved by Gen. McCLELLAN. Yet the citizens of Warren, Ohio, where many of them resided, have raised an outcry about the severity and injustice of the sentence. And some of the Ohio papers charge Gen. ROSECRANS with unjust prejudice against their locality. Such inconsiderate railing is the very way to injure the discipline of the army and protract the war. For my part, I rejoice that Gen. ROSECRANS has the nerve to repress disorder, and trust that the fashion may extend into Eastern Virginia. Already bands of horse thieves and depredators are organizing and following our army, [illegible] in soldiers' clothes, for purposes of plunder, and one cannot be too strict in keeping the troops themselves free from any such habits. At the same time I am glad to be able to say that I think very few irregularities have been practiced in Western Virginia by our troops, and those generally of a kind to result from thoughtlessness and a love of frolic rather than malice or appetite for plunder. After one of the battles, there came near being a serious collision between the Ohio Fourteenth and an Indiana Regiment, in regard to the spoils, the Buckeyes charging the Hoosiers with a desire to appropriate the fruits of fighting in which they had not shared.

Gen. ROSECRANS to-day had all the prisoners held here brought before himself and Gen. HILL, for examination. I was present a part of the time, and am sure that some that I saw are dangerous men. None of them had committed any overt act, but all had been arrested on suspicion. They all professed to consider the National Government paramount, and willingly accepted a parole which prohibits them from giving any aid whatever to the traitors. Some of them, at least, I think, will be found truly loyal. Gen. ROSECRANS has great faith in the policy of kindness in winning these misguided and ill-informed people from their errors. Wherever property has been taken, not for Government use, he pledges his best efforts for its restoration. The people among these mountains are in the main exceedingly simple-minded and well-disposed; and I believe a judicious policy will win nearly the whole to our cause.

Gen. ROSECRANS to-day issues the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, GRAFTON, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. By authority of the War Department, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN has been relieved from the command of this Department, and ordered to Washington. The command of the Department of the Ohio and Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, devolves upon Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, United States Army, who assumes the command.

2. The first Brigade of the Army of Occupation will, until further orders, consist of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Indiana and Third Ohio Regiments, and BURBSELL's Cavalry and LOOMIS' Battery, to, which will also be attached the Dépôt of Beverly, consisting of the Sixth Ohio, detachments of First and Second Virginia Regiments, and BRACKEN's Cavalry.

3. The Second Brigade will consist of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth Ohio, MACK's Battery and Chicago Cavalry.

4. The Third Brigade will consist of the Ninth and Fourth Ohio, and HOWE's Battery, and continue under command of Col. ROBERT L. McCOOK, until further orders.

5. The Fourth, consisting of the First and Second Kentucky, Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Regiments, United States Volunteer Infantry, the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and portions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Militia, the Ironton Cavalry, Capt. GUNNON, and such others as may hereafter be attached, will be called the "Brigade of the Kanawha," and will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. COX, United States Volunteer Infantry.

6. The Brigadier-General Commanding desires all officers and soldiers under his command to be animated by the true spirit of the soldier. Let us remember that only by patient training, watchfulness, and care, may we expect to roll back the tide which has, for the moment, checked our onward movement for the restoration of Law and Order, and with them, Peace and all its blessings. By order,

Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Wagon-Master of Gen. MORRIS' Brigade was killed last night, between Grafton and Webster, in a collision caused by a special train running into the rear of another train backing upon the track. He was named JOHN B. SHAFER, and was formerly an employe of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

J. M. W.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN—THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS—POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Many of the three months' men in this division, whose time is out, are anxious to return. Most of the New-York men are willing to enlist for the war. But they will go home first. The story is circulated among us that if New-York men come home now, they will be stoned on Broadway. Those gentlemen of leisure who make such threats had better come out and take a taste of soldier's life, before they talk of compelling men now in the field, to remain longer than their terms. We have men who have been away from their families—their business and duties—who have borne all sorts of fatigue—who have spent hundreds of dollars for their personal and other expenses—who made a sudden arrangement to meet an exigency, and who now, having kept their part of the compact, are anxious that the Government should do theirs. Now, such men are entitled to go home in peace.

But little care is taken of the three months' men. Their clothes are worn out. Numbers have laid aside their ragged pants and drilled in their drawers. This is true of the men from New-York and Pennsylvania. The Massachusetts men are better clothed, but complain of bad food and the neglect of the officers, who pay little attention to their comfort.

No one thing is more marked than the contrast between the officers of the Regular Army and those of the Volunteer or State Militia. The officers of the United States Army are marked and known by their gentlemanly deportment, the kindness with which they treat their inferiors in rank, the quiet tone in which they give their orders, and their general regard for dress and attention to the etiquette of life. On assuming the command of a brigade, or a regiment of volunteers, the order and discipline that follows is immediate and palpable. Meet one anywhere and you know him as an officer of the United States. He is educated to obey and hence he can command.

But among the volunteer officers the shameful want of the elements of good soldiers and gentlemen are painfully apparent. Cast up from low life, many of them owe their position to some politician, or cousin, uncle or aunt. Overborne with a new sense of dignity, their importance can only be known, in their estimation, by assuming the tyrant. Insolent and tyrannical to their men, they are overbearing to those whom they call around them. Noble exceptions there are; but it would be well for our regiments if those who put on the cap of the Regular Army and receive the pay, put on at the same time the manners. The almost universal habit of profane swearing and filthy conversation of men in authority is communicated to the men and the boys in the camp, and if the Army in Flanders swore worse than our Army, Sodom must have been a pure spot to it, though that was so bad that Lot could not remain in it.

Gen. BANKS took command of this Division on Thursday afternoon. Much is hoped of him, and it is trusted that this arm of the service will remain idle no more. He will not be a traitor, we all know. We are anticipating an attack daily. Rebel scouts and pickets are within six miles of us, and if JOHNSTON can he will fall back and give us a brush. All movements tend to a preparation to welcome him. The Rhode Island Battery is intrenched on a hill commanding all the roads. DOUBLEDAY's Battery has an elevated position; the New-York Twelfth have moved their encampment nearer the ford. Rifle-pits are about to be dug; immense pickets from the whole Division are sent out six or eight miles; the guard and sentinels are put under strict orders, and the men sleep on arms.

At 3 P. M. on Friday, Gen. BANKS' first order was sent out. It was to at once strike tents and move across the Potomac. The order was at once obeyed. It may mean a retreat; it may mean a movement to Washington; but go we shall. At 6 P. M., seven hundred wagons of the Shenandoah Division took up the line of March across the ford and encamped on the Maryland side, about two miles from the Potomac. This was done, I am told, on the rumor of an expected attack from JOHNSON's column. The rebels want to enter Maryland and create a general rising of men. But the night passed without alarm. A column of men, 200 strong, went up in the fortified mountain to spike the enemy's cannon; and they did the work well. All is uncertain as to the next movement of our troops. This arm of the defence has been reduced to 6,000 men.

The statement made by Gen. PATTERSON that he could not attack the position of JOHNSTON because his troops would go home, is not true. The men were anxious to go into action—demanded to be led on—and wanted to go home because he would not allow them to go into the conflict.

DISSATISFACTION WITH GEN. PATTERSON—AN EXPEDITION TO CHARLESTOWN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

We left Charlestown, that village of JOHN BROWN notoriety, secessionism and poor provender, on Sunday, 21st inst., and had it not been known our march was a *shameful retreat*, there would have been but one sentiment, satisfaction, (to one liked the miserable place.) As it was, when it was whispered through our ranks that we were on our way to Harper's Ferry, twenty thousand strong, instead of going towards Winchester, to hold the rebels under JOHNSTON in check, a blush of shame swept every cheek. We felt we had risked home, life, health, all to support this holy cause, and now, when after months of inactivity, we had a chance to show of what stuff we are made, when but a few miles separated us from a retreating foe, whom all yearned to sweep from the "sacred soil" they pollute; ignorance, timidity or (God grant it be not so) something worse, nipped all our hopes in the bud; and while JOHNSTON (to hold whom in check Gen. PATTERSON was sent to this Department) was in full retreat from Winchester to Manassas, where his force turned the fortunes of the day, we were flying from our duty, our instructions (as given to Gen. PATTERSON but Gen. SCOTT,) and our inclination. The result is seen: a disorganized body of some ten thousand out of twenty disciplined, eager men, now in sullen forbearance occupy this place. The balance of our force, three months' men, have gone home, though willing to stay had we gone forward.

I hope and trust this matter will be thoroughly investigated, and, meanwhile, that no one, the Press, the public or our friends, will blame the brave men who yearned to be led forward, who even now, though their time is up, are willing to remain if they can in part wipe out by their own blood the shame their leaders' course has entailed upon all this department.

We are pleasantly camped on Bolivar Heights, and enjoy this magnificent scenery much. To our right DOUBLEDAY's pets frown defiance to anything within six miles, (twice that distance lies spread before us,) and along the mountain ridge is spread the brigade of Gen. BUTTERFIELD, as usual, the advance guard. We miss him much in the regiment, but feel consoled by the evident popularity and confidence he has earned from all with whom he comes in contact.

Our life is dull, for we are discontented, and feel we have no mission here; yet we must stay and read of the glory earned by our comrades in which we cannot share. As a relief to this monotony we got permission of Gen. BUTTERFIELD to pay our Charlestown friends a visit of surprise, to recover some property left by the Twenty-eighth Regiment; so at 12 A. M. we started, two hundred strong, the men in wagons, headed by a cavalcade of twelve horsemen, composed of the officers of the several regiments of the brigade.

Col. DONNELLY, of the Twenty-eighth, was in command, assisted by his staff, while Messrs. FRANK and FARING, of the Fifth, Capts. PALMER, ARNOLD, MARTIN and HOVE, of the Twelfth, with others, (all mounted,) led the advance. At daylight we had the town surrounded, shutting off every avenue to escape, then charging through the main street, we quickly aroused the occupants of the hotels, prison, court-house and other suspected buildings; but, alas, without good result. Charlestown is so subdued that we could not find even a secession flag. As our pickets came in, however, a private of the Twenty-eighth discovered a man stealing along some buildings. Upon ascertaining whom, we found it to be a Captain of a rebel cavalry company, in full uniform; so our expedition had some good results. We recovered all the property of the Twenty-eighth, and returned at noon with our prisoner to head-quarters; but, alas, we had no fight, and that it was we went for.

A week from to-day our time is up, and we shall go home, willing to stay a month longer or return in a week if we can fight, but determined to a man not to remain or return unless we can serve under some commander who, understanding the material he commands, will let us consummate the object for which we enlisted.

We hope yet to see a brush under Gen. BANKS, who supercedes PATTERSON. To do *that* we will remain cheerfully, otherwise the 5th of August will see us once more in New-Jersey. TOM.

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Leesburg (Va.) *Democratic Mirror*, of a late date, has the following account of the last battle at Bull Run:

"On that morning we left home for the purpose of visiting Manassas Junction. When we were within about two miles and a-half of Sudley Mills, in Prince William County, we heard the firing of cannon, and were met in the road by a party of gentlemen, who informed us that further progress was impossible, as a large body of National troops was then passing between us and the Mills. We afterwards, however, proceeded to within half a mile of Sudley.

The body of troops that we saw approaching Sudley had been marched by a circuitous route from Centreville, with the evident design of flanking BEAUREGARD at Manassas. Col. STEWART, however, with about 800 cavalry, was apprised of their approach by a couple of gentlemen who preceded them in their march. The Colonel was reinforced by a body of infantry, and the fight became general almost along the entire road from Sudley to within a few miles of the Junction, a distance of five or six miles. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening the enemy's rank gave way, and they retreated in the utmost confusion, the cavalry leading in the chase, and our cavalry pursuing them for some distance.

We entered Sudley about 7½ o'clock on Monday morning. The church at that place, and the grove surrounding it, had been used on Sunday as a hospital by the enemy, for storing away the killed and wounded, numbers of whom, in their precipitate retreat, they left behind. On Monday our troops took possession of the ground, and when we left had a number of our wounded and some few of our dead also there. Quite a number of the enemy who had been taken prisoners were held by our troops; and on our return we passed fifteen Nationals, who were being marched back to Col. STEWART, prisoners.

The scene around that little church was a sad one. In piles of three and four lay the dead bodies of National soldiers who had left their Northern homes to carry misery and death to the land they invaded—while their mangled bodies and shattered limbs covered the earth around. The involuntary prompting of humanity made us almost shudder at the sight; but when we remembered that on that same field had fallen—not so many—but braver, nobler, worthier defenders of our rights, our liberties, our *homes*—we borrowed that every green leaf that then shaded their fevered brow had not been a legion of soldiers, ten times armed, to breathe death and destruction upon their heads.

The prisoners with whom we conversed told the same lame story about having been forced, against their wills, to invade the soil of Virginia, and invoked loud and deep curses upon the heads of their officers, who they said threatened them with death if they refused to come. Others can believe as much of this as they please.

We learned that on Sunday, during the progress of the fight, several of the Northern soldiers marched into the yard surrounding Sudley House, and threw down their arms, saying that they had been deceived, and would fight no longer; that "fourteen millions of men could never subdue a people who fought as the Southerners had fought that day." These are the men, probably, that ABRAHAM thinks capable of forming a Cabinet. We would advise him to take them to his bosom.

From gentlemen just from the Junction, we learn that the fight, as we expected, was most sanguinary and fatal in its consequences. They report that from Sudley, on out as far as the fight extended, the ground was literally covered with dead and wounded. The Fourth South Carolina Regiment, and the Eighth Virginia Regiment, under Col. HUNTON—both recently stationed at this place—were in the hottest of the fight, a little beyond Stone Bridge, and we regret to say that the former suffered severely. HUNTON's Regiment fought manfully. Messrs. CHARLES BROWN and ENOCH CANTWELL, members of Capt. HEATON's company, who were included in the engagement, were brought to Leesburgh Monday evening. BROWN has a flesh wound in the thigh, and CANTWELL a shot through the shoulder. —— HOPE, same company, was wounded, and died on Sunday night.

ROGERS' Artillery held a prominent place in the fight, and one of the wounded men noticed above thinks they must have done great execution. All the companies of the Eighth Regiment participated in the fight, and each man demeaned himself, as we all knew they would, most gallantly.

It is with feelings of no ordinary sadness, that we record the death of CHARLES ROBERT NORRIS, son of Mr. JOHN NORRIS, of this town. He was a student of the V. M. I., at Lexington, and at the time of the fight was a lieutenant of a company. He fell ten feet in advance of his men, while leading them to a charge, the ball taking an oblique course across the breast, and killing him, it is supposed, instantly, though his body was not found until next morning. He was a manly, noble youth, but 17 years of age, and died the death of a hero in a just cause.

LATER.—Gentlemen just returned from Manassas, who left there on Monday evening, inform us that our loss is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 killed, wounded, and missing, while the National loss is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. We completely routed the enemy, and captured 5,000 blankets, 63 cannon, among them SUMNER's celebrated battery; 7,000 muskets, 200 horses, 150 wagons and 1,400 prisoners, including 70 officers. MEAD's cavalry charged on Sherman's battery twice, and the second time bore it off, without injury to a single man.

The five large rifled cannon recently presented to LINCOLN was on the ground, drawn by sixteen horses, and is now in the possession of our troops at Manassas; it will probably be knocking at ABRAHAM's door before long. The greatest quantities of provisions was likewise taken by our men. The defeat is said to have been overwhelming.

At headquarters I learned that we had lost Gen BEE, Gen. BARTOW, Gen. SMITH and Col. JACKSON, all from the South.

CHARLES POWELL, of Winchester, is said to have lost his son LLOYD.

HOLMES CONRAD, of Martinsburgh, lost two sons.

The impression was that we had lost, in killed and wounded and missing, from 1,000 to 1,500, while the loss of the enemy was probably much greater. Large numbers of prisoners, perhaps 900, were sent to Richmond. A Member of Congress, Col. CRISFIELD, of New-York, and other distinguished characters, were among the prisoners. The battle raged fearfully; every house in the neighborhood was riddled. In one of these, a lady, aged and blind, was shot dead in her bed, with three balls.

MORE MODERATE.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes the following letter:

LEESBURGH, Va., July 20, 1861.

Everything here is torn to pieces. All the soldiers are gone to the seat of war this morning, and the place looks desolate. A regiment from South Carolina has been here for three weeks until a week ago, when they left and went to Frying-pan Meeting-house. They are a set of good fellows.

Our own regiment left yesterday for Manassas Junction, where they have been fighting. I am told our loss has been 12 or 13 killed and about 30 wounded.

There is very little doing here. There is a great want of farm hands, as all the wheat crop is in the field yet.

That militia has been called out, and they are now in the Court-house yard, organizing and getting ready to march to the Junction.

JULY 24, 1861.—Since I commenced this letter the great fight at Sudley Mills, on Bull Run, five miles above Centreville, came off. I saw the Baltimore *Sun* last night, which gives a very glowing account of the fight. It says the National troops took batteries and everything else, and routed the Confederates, and the whole thing was a perfect victory. The fact is, the thing was entirely the reverse; for they were whipped and run out of the neighborhood. They have at the Junction now a great many prisoners, 150 first-rate horses and their harness, of the finest material. They have 5,500 stand of muskets, and 1,500 first-rate rifles.

They have 40 cannon, with all of SHERMAN's Battery; all of this they have taken, besides a great quantity of wagons and baggage of every description. A number of our citizens were down there all Sunday, and came home on Monday, who told us all about it. These gentlemen say that their wounded and dead were lying on the field for five miles around, on Monday, when they left. The poor creatures were groaning, crying and begging our people to give them water. Some begged to be killed, saying that their friends had gone and left them to die. Hundreds and thousands of them were lying on the ground—these gentlemen say 6,000 or 8,000. Our doctors are busily engaged in supplying the wants of the wounded and taking care of the enemy, also, as well as they are able. The fact is, they have been badly whipped. It was the greatest victory ever achieved in the history of our country. We had about 30,000 men, and they had about 40,000 to 50,000. The last we heard from them they were going, in double-quick time, below Centreville. I guess they will not come to Bull Run any more.

FROM RICHMOND.

The following dispatches appear in the Richmond papers:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 21, 11½ P. M.—Amid the bustle and excitement here, it is exceedingly difficult to get the correct particulars of the great battle of to-day. I have, however, obtained a few additional facts, which will be interesting to your readers. The enemy opened their batteries of heavy artillery, and small field pieces, at McLEAN's Ford, at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The engagement above the Stone Bridge, on Bull Run, began about 10 o'clock. The enemy's force, as near as can be ascertained, was at least 50,000. Our own force was but 20,000.

Gen. N. G. EVANS, of South Carolina, led the brigade first into action. Among the Southern forces prominently engaged were Col. SLOAN's Fourth Regiment, Col. KERSHAW's Second Regiment, and Col. WADE HAMPTON's Legion, all of South Carolina Volunteers. Only three men were wounded in Col. KERSHAW's Regiment. In Col. SLOAN's Regiment and HAMPTON's Legion, the loss of life was greater.

Adjt. THEODORE G. BAKER and Capt. JAMES CONNOR, of the Washington Light Infantry, HAMPTON's Legion, were slightly wounded. Lieut.-Col. B. J. JOHNSON, of the Legion, was killed. Capts. EARLE and ECHOLS were slightly wounded.

Men never fought more desperately than did ours to-day. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery, also from 300 to 400 prisoners. Our loss is estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded, while the loss of the enemy could not have been less than several thousand. These figures, however, may be wide of the mark, for the line of battle was extended, and it was almost dark when the enemy gave way.

The Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, was again in the foremost place, and did most effective service. Their fire fell upon the ranks of the foe with murderous effect.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of Savannah, were cut to pieces. Col. BARTOW's fine regiment of Georgians were nearly annihilated.

Col. WADE HAMPTON was slightly wounded.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 21—10 P. M.

At Bull Creek they have been fighting all day long since 4 o'clock this morning. We have won the victory. Gens. BARTOW and BEE, and Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the Hampton Legion, were killed.

THE EXULTATION.

The following resolutions were offered in the rebel Congress by Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, upon the receipt of the news of the battle at Bull Run:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in our army at Manassas; and that the people of the Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That, deeply deploring the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons, we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifices made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the City of Richmond to make provision for the wounded; and that a Committee of one member from each State, be appointed to cooperate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded on both sides, and movements making, but all are utterly unreliable.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* has this paragraph:

THE NEWS, THE NEWS—THRICE GLORIOUS NEWS.—We have met the enemy in force, and they are ours. We have staked all upon Manassas, and won! Remember lion-hearted BARTOW's words: "I go to ILLUSTRATE Georgia." And nobly has he *illustrated* the Empire State—her valor, her chivalry, her desperate daring. Though dead he yet liveth. He fills a soldier's grave—but his memory is the inheritance of a whole people. On to avenge him! BARTOW's, GARTRELL's, GOULDING's and ANDERSON's Regiments were, we suppose, the representatives of Georgia in the *great fight!* Heaven smiles on us, on our arms, and on our cause! Then onward! Follow the President, gallant JEFF. DAVIS, who leads the centre. Now FOR WASHINGTON!

We find the following advertisement in the Memphis *Avalanche*, of July 23:

MASS MEETING IN HONOR OF OUR VICTORY.—The citizens of Memphis will assemble to-night, at 8 o'clock, before the Telegraph office, to celebrate, with appropriate expressions of their feelings, the grand victory of our army on the immortal field of Manassas. All will, of course, attend. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

Our heart is too big for utterance just now. Our readers must have patience with us until we sufficiently recover from the joyous shock of the most transcendantly glorious news that ever fell on mortal ear, when we will endeavor to inform them fully whether there is "anybody hurt."

BEAUREGARD BEFORE THE FIRST BATTLE.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has the following, which shows that BEAUREGARD was well informed of the movements of the National Army:

Gen. BEAUREGARD, on Wednesday, having received information as to the contemplated movements of the enemy, dispatched a messenger to Gen. BONHAM, commander at Fairfax Court-house, with intelligence that the enemy would reach that place at 10 o'clock next day, (Thursday,) and with orders to Gen. BONHAM that, upon their appearing, he must fall back towards Manassas without making a fight.

Everything was then got in readiness for the strict observance of Gen. BEAUREGARD's orders, and, sure enough, next morning, within twenty minutes of the time, as stated by Gen. B., the enemy appeared in sight. Gen. BONHAM then commenced to fall back, but, contrary to orders, one gun of the Alexandria Artillery, under command of Capt. KEMPER, was opened upon the advancing enemy. Four shots were fired, every one of which, it is said, mowed down the enemy; but the horses attached to the guns becoming unmanageable, and the enemy by this time being very close upon him, Capt. K. was obliged to leave his position and abandoned his gun, not, however, before spiking it, and taking his horses, which he detached from it.

Our troops continued to fall back until they reached Bull Run, where they made a stand.

The Governor was quite sanguine of redeeming his State from the thraldom of the Lincoln despotism, but desired the cooperation of Tennessee and the other Southern States, by way of expediting the matter.

DAVIS' DISPATCH.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of July 20 contains the following dispatch to the brother of JEFF. DAVIS' wife:

MANASSAS, July 21.

We have won a glorious, though dearly bought victory. Night closed on the enemy in full flight, and closely pursued. JEFF. DAVIS.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF THE RETREAT.

From a letter of one of Gen. McDOWELL's Aids, to his wife, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we have been permitted to make some extracts, which are very creditable to the two Ohio Regiments. The letter reveals something which we have not seen stated elsewhere. When the reserve advanced to support the advance, which at that time had driven the enemy some distance, it fired on our own men and threw them into disorder. The writer says:

The ARMY was to move at 2 P. M. in two columns—one approaching the enemy direct and the other on its flank. We all moved off in time, and the two columns reached their destined positions, as had been planned, and the engagement commenced in two places. The column in direct advance attacked them a long distance off, while the other column came round and commenced the attack on the side of the enemy. This flanking column drove the enemy from its place across the country for two miles, when our two columns made a junction. Then we made a general attack, and drove the enemy off into the corner of open flats surrounded by woods. At this time our reserve came up, and opened their fire on our own men, which threw them into disorder; and just when we had completely whipped them from every position they had taken, our men were thrown into a panic by our troops firing on them, taking them for the enemy, for there was no way of telling friends from foes in the general engagement. And then came a sight—may I be spared from seeing such another! Two thousand men started panic-stricken, running through some five thousand who were on the way to assist them. The panic spread through the five thousand, and it was not in the power of human exertion to restrain them to form them into any kind of shape. Appeals of all kinds and threats were alike unheeded, and the only men unmoved were our regulars. They moved on in compact form, and fought the advancing enemy on one side, holding them in check, and on the other were our two Ohio Regiments, supporting Capt. ATKINS' battery, which kept the panic-stricken men from being cut to pieces while trying to reorganize them into some shape on a plain opposite to where we had been so hotly engaged.

I looked also on that plain and there was one small band of regulars and the Ohio Brigade under SCHENCK, with ATKINS' Battery, holding the enemy in check, and giving us time to draw off our disorganized mass of men, and then commenced a retreat. * * *

Our General is now subject to all the blame and disgrace a defeated General is made liable to. He is conscious of having done all that was in his power, and that too of the best officers in the Army to assist him. In no one point did he allow any changes when he could by any means prevent. Two things he could not provide for: one was Gen. JOHNSTON's Army reinforcing BEAUREGARD; and the other the undisciplined troops that were so easily demoralized and thrown into a panic. There is a vast difference between disciplined and undisciplined troops in a battle-field. Our regulars and some of the volunteers, such as BURNSIDE's Brigade, of Providence, SCHENCK's Ohio Brigade, the Connecticut Brigade, some of the Boston and New-York City Volunteer Regiments, did well, and all of these men were in the first of the engagement, except the Ohio and Connecticut troops. The great mass of the troops were green men that had just come into the service; for the very morning we had our engagement, some of the three months' men marched from the field for home. This had a bad effect on our men.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 29.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who left Savannah, Georgia, on Monday, the 22d inst., from whom we learned some interesting facts in relation to the state of affairs in the South. At that time only the first reports of the battle of Bull Run had been received there, and there was no great disposition to rejoice over the result. The general feeling was that it was virtually a drawn battle, and as Georgia had lost one of her Generals, in the person of Gen. FRANCIS BARTOW, of Savannah; Florida another, in the person of Gen. JOHNSTON, (not the Gen. JOHNSTON who commanded at Harper's Ferry,) and as Gen. BEE, Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, and Col. JACKSON, besides a large number of the rank and file of the Southern Army, were killed and many wounded, there was but little exultation over their victory. When he arrived at Atlanta, news of the rapid retreat of our Army had been received, and caused much rejoicing, and in Tennessee the same gleeful spirit was evinced. In Kentucky the Union men bore up bravely against the news of our disaster, and they proudly boasted that the United States Government was strong enough to stand a dozen such defeats, without being destroyed or sensibly weakened.

He states that the news of Gen. McCLELLAN's victories in Western Virginia had caused much depression among the insurgents of Georgia, and that they particularly regretted the death of Gen. GARNETT, and the destruction of his army, as a considerable body of the crack troops of that State, who had been considered by their friends unconquerable, had been under his command.

He considers that the greatest error of the North has been in underrating the strength of the Southern forces in Virginia. He has seen reliable statements showing that previous to the late battle they had 185,000 men under arms in that State, and since then further reinforcements have been sent forward. They consider Virginia the battle-ground, and HOWELL COBB expressed the general conviction when he declared recently, in Atlanta, that if the insurgents could not retain possession of Virginia, their whole cause was lost. There are great efforts now being made to recruit more soldiers, but they meet with comparatively little success. Nearly all the good available fighting material of the South has already been sent forward, and those whom they are now trying to force into the service have but little sympathy with their cause, and would prefer either not to fight at all, or to sustain the Union. There is also great difficulty in supplying with arms, munitions and equipments their new troops.

There will be a great falling off in the cotton crop of the South this year—at least one-fourth. The planters are undecided as to the best plan of disposing of it. Some advise them to prepare it as usual, and deposit large quantities of it at New-Orleans. Others are opposed to this scheme, because, as they allege, the accumulation of such a stock of that precious article would prove an irresistible temptation to Northern cupidity, and that the Union Army would probably capture it. They therefore say that for the present it should not be ginned, but simply deposited in its raw state on the plantations. The effort to secure cotton subscriptions to the Confederate loan meets with moderate success. The large planters of Georgia appear to be willing to subscribe freely, as they are animated by such an intense hatred of the North, that they are ready to sacrifice everything they possess to promote the success of the insurgent army. They say they would much rather be subjects of Great Britain than citizens of the United States. But the small planters have little or no faith in the Confederate bonds, and many of them refuse to subscribe a single bale to the proposed loan.

It is said that in the northern part of the State there is still a strong Union sentiment. At Atlanta a soldier, who had been visiting that section on a furlough, declared when he heard a man hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS, that he had lately seen a good many Georgians who were ready to hurrah for LINCOLN.

In traveling upon the cars the passengers are all very reserved and silent. Each man appears distrustful of his companion, and fearful that he may in some way expose or betray himself.

The negroes generally are sullen and reserved. Great pains have been taken to disarm them, and there is but little fear expressed of an insurrection, although among some persons such apprehensions exist. Our informant illustrated the cautious concealment of their real feelings by a remark of a slave of whom he asked, "What do you negroes think of all these military preparations?" alluding to the formation of companies and the march of troops which he had observed. The answer was, "Can't say, massa; if we do know anything, or the white people will cut off our heads."

Previous to the attack on Fort Sumter the conviction was almost universal in Georgia that the Union would be reconstructed. The Montgomery Government was regarded as simply a temporary affair, which was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining from the North such concessions as the ultra Southern politicians demanded, and it was this view of it, more than anything else, which led many men to favor the secession movement, as only an adroit political manœuvre, that would result, not in a final separation of the Union, but merely in new guarantees to the South. Since the war has fairly commenced, however, many who for a long period defended the Union have become the most bitter and proscriptive Secessionists, the change being caused, in some instances, by a desire to secure their personal safety, and in others, perhaps, by a sincere change of views.

GOV. LETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

"GOV. LETCHER's proclamation, calling out the militia of this part of the State, has created a disagreeable sensation among the thousands of non-combatants and secret Union submissionists. There are, undoubtedly, a great many men of business in Richmond and other cities, whose affairs require personal att

THE TWO FURROWS.

BY C. H. WEBB.

The Spring-time came, but not with mirth—
The banner of our trust,
And with it the best hopes of earth
Were trailing in the dust.

The Farmer saw the shame from far,
And stopped his plow afield;
"Not the blade of peace but the brand of war
This arm of mine must wield.

When traitor hands that flag would stain,
Their homes let women keep;
Until its stars burn bright again,
Let others sow and reap."

The Farmer sighed—"a lifetime long
The plow has been my trust;
In truth it were an arrant wrong
To leave it now to rust."

With ready strength the Farmer tore
The iron from the wood,
And to the village smith he bore
That plow-share stout and good.

The blacksmith's arms were bare and brown,
His bellows wheezed and roared:
The Farmer flung his plow-share down—
"Now forge me out a sword!"

And then a merry, merry chime
The sounding anvil rung;
Good sooth, it was a nobler rhyme
Than ever poet sung.

The blacksmith wrought with skill that day,
The blade was keen and bright,
And now where thickest is the fray
The Farmer lends the fight.

Not as of old that blade he sways
To break the meadow's sleep,
But through the rebel ranks he lays
A furrow broad and deep.

The Farmer's face is burned and brown,
But light is on his brow,
Right well he wots what blessings crown
The furrow of the Plow.

"But better is to-day's success—"
Thus ran the Farmer's word—
"For nations yet unborn shall bless
This furrow of the Sword."

Harper's Weekly.

THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

A Visit Thither—The Departure from Leghorn—Porto Ferrajo—Its Appearance and Attractions—The Museum and its Contents—The Iron Mines of Elba.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Having recently made an excursion to the Island of Elba, it occurs to me that perhaps a rough account of my trip to a spot so interesting from its historical associations, and yet apparently so rarely visited by Americans, may amuse some of your readers.

We left Leghorn at 8 o'clock, on a bright morning, in the Government steamer *Ichnusa*, (the ancient name, by the way, of Sardinia,) having some forty passengers on board, all bound for Elba, since the steamer does not touch at any port on the way. The *Ichnusa* is employed in the postal service, and carries two brass guns; she is a comfortable vessel, but slow. Her engineer, I found, was an Englishman. She makes a weekly trip between Leghorn and Porto Ferrajo. Passing the small islands of Gorgona and Capraja on the right, with the shore of Tuscany in view on the left, and getting distant glimpses of the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, about 2 o'clock we approached the harbor of Porto Ferrajo, the largest town and Capital of the Island of Elba, and situated near its northeastern extremity. The view on entering this port is very fine. One sees nothing of the town until the harbor is completely entered. Lofty hills, clothed with verdure and frowning battlements, are all that meet the eye. Presently a strong fortification—Fort Stella—is passed, with a light-house; above this still one sees Fort Falcone, mounting 174 guns, with quarters for 2,000 men. Entering into a deep and land-locked bay, a sharp turn is made, and there is the small town of Porto Ferrajo, so called from the quantity of iron ore in the vicinity.

The appearance of Porto Ferrajo cannot fail to call to remembrance Quebec in Canada; high hills and strong fortifications crowning the town being the characteristic of each place. But here one does not see the countless ships which enliven the harbor of Quebec during the season of commercial activity, nor is the population at all equal to that of the latter city—Porto Ferrajo only claiming some 5,000 souls. The commerce is not extensive, the exports being principally iron, salt, fish, and wines—the latter being excellent in quality. Beyond the fortifications, which are exceedingly strong, and well repay the labor of a visit, there is not much of interest in the town itself. It boasts of a cathedral, a theatre—rarely open, however—a public library, a club, and one or two squares or piazzas; where, of an evening, one meets almost the whole population of the town, taking the air; there is also a pleasant promenade outside of the walls on the seashore, and the scenery around is full of beauty. The principal attraction is the Palace, or Campagna of San Martino, the residence of the Emperor NAPOLEON during his ten months' sojourn in Elba, when exiled from France in 1814. This establishment, now the property of the Prince DEMIDOFF, of Russia, the husband of the Princess MATHILDE, so well known in the aristocratic saloons of Paris, is about three miles and a half from the town, and is situated in a charming valley, commanded in rear and on two sides by verdant heights, and possessing in front a delightful view of the town, the fortifications, the harbor, the approach from sea, &c., &c.

At the period of NAPOLEON'S arrival, a country store occupied the ground. Struck with the beauty of its position, he purchased the property, and made the alterations necessary to render it a simple but comfortable mansion, consisting of a saloon, dining-room, five bedrooms and an ante-chamber, all on one flat; while below are a bath-room, kitchen and other necessary apartments. In the dining-room, also called the Egyptian room, from the peculiar character of its ornamentation, one sees the following inscription:

"Ubicumque FELIX NAPOLEON."

In the bath-room:

"Quiodit veritatem odit lucem."

Both of these were placed there by the illustrious exile. These remain precisely as they were when occupied by their Imperial tenant, with the same furniture, &c., &c. One sees his bedroom with the identical bed in which he slept during his stay; the bath-room which he caused to be constructed; his place at the dining-table is pointed out by the attendant, as well as his favorite promenade, and the tree under whose shade he so often sat to admire the fine prospect which the terrace commands.

This, of itself, would be sufficient attraction to a visitor, and would invest the spot with an interest which, perhaps, no other locality in the world possesses; but the present owner of the property, with a taste and sentiment which do him the highest honor, determined to increase that interest by all the means at his command. With this view he commenced, in the year 1851, the erection of a museum, intended to unite in the spot, which his sojourn had consecrated, all the relics and memorials of NAPOLEON which were the property of himself or could be obtained by the contributions of members of the Imperial family and friends. Unforeseen circumstances deferred the consummation of this generous enterprise much longer than was expected, and it was only in the month of April, 1859, that the work was completed and the museum opened to the public. The inscription contained in a cedar box, which was deposited in a cavity of the corner stone, conveys so well the object of the princely proprietor, that I subjoin the following translation from the original French:

"The XXX October, MDCCCLI, under the reign of LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the presence of the Prince ANATOTE DEMIDOFF, the founder, there commenced the work of this edifice, destined to preserve, near the temporary residence of the Emperor NAPOLEON, in MDCCCXIV, the historical souvenirs belonging to his person and his epoch, while religiously respecting the primitive habitation of San Martino. Architect, NICCOLO MATTAS, de Florence."

The edifice, which connects by a stairway at each end with the residence, is constructed of the yellow granite of the Island, and consists of a longitudinal and two transverse galleries of the following dimensions: Length from wing to wing, 64 metres; height, 10.50 metres; length of long gallery inside, 23.50 metres; width of galleries, 7.35 metres; height, 6.10 metres. The pavement is in compartments of marble, and the ceiling is formed in caissons of granite on an azure base, on which are detached "rosaces" of bronze, all the materials being appropriately taken from different localities on the Island. A portion of the left gallery is consecrated as a chapel, while in the remaining portion are united the principal works treating of the Emperor and the history of his time. The long gallery contains statues, busts and portraits of the BONAPARTE family, while that of the right is ornamented with pictures and portions and watch-towers crowning the neighboring heights, some of which are supposed to have been erected during the period of the Roman domination.

The day following my arrival I was fortunately enabled to accompany the Governor on a short official exploration. Leaving Porteferrago in the steamer *Ichnusa*, and taking a westerly course, we skirted the Island to its extremity; then bearing south, made for the islet of Pianosa, where is a Government institution for the detention and reform of youthful offenders. Many antiquities and Roman remains are found here, and about twenty miles distant one sees the heights of Monte Christo, which the well-known romance of A. DUMAS has rendered famous. Leaving Pianosa, we shaped our course northward, passing closely the Cape Calamita, whose magnetic influence is so strong as sensibly to affect the compasses of vessels passing near, and which perhaps may be the fatal mountain referred to by Sinbad, the sailor, in the *Arabian Nights!* Fortunately, no such disaster attended our approach, and rounding the projecting headland we soon entered the harbor of Porto Lungore, defended by forts on each side, one of which formerly mounted more than 200 guns, but is now almost dismantled. This is the town next in importance to the Capital, and here there is a penal establishment for adults, where some 120 are occupied in different trades. They seem well-cared for, and are dressed in a suit of strong yellow cloth, giving them the appearance of canary birds.

In the ancient chapel I saw a slab with a Latin inscription to the memory of "DAVIDI ARESKINO SCOTO, EX BARONIBUS DE CARBODEN, ANGUSIA," Lieutenant-General in the service of FERDINAND IV., King of Sicily and Governor of Lungore.

Leaving Lungore we continued northward, and passing the port of Rio, soon reached our starting place, having thus made the circuit of the whole Island, about 70 miles.

During a stay of some eight days, I amused myself, in addition, with pedestrian excursions among and across the hills, which were a source of great enjoyment. The roads are good, the population uniformly civil and kind, never failing to exchange a "*buon giorno*" or "*felici sara*" with the passing stranger, whom they recognize at a glance. The air on those verdant slopes is clear and bracing; and one sees spread out before him, as in a panorama, from the summit, for example, of Monte Veterajo, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and which is traversed while going from Porto Serrajo to Rio, the whole Island of Elba, the opposite shore of Tuscany, the islands of Sardinia, Corsica, Pianosa, Formica, Monte Christo, Cerboli and Capraja; while all around at his feet lies the blue Mediterranean, on whose waters are continually passing sailing vessels of all sizes and nations, and the different English, French, Italian and other steamers which make that sea their highway for purposes of commerce, or in the service of their respective governments.

My quarters were at the Locando Franco-Italiana, kept by G. GASPERI, in the Principal piazza, and close to the Port. The accommodation was very fair, and reasonable as to price. My room, of good size and comfortably furnished, cost two pauls a day, about twenty cents; and my daily expenses for lodging and living, including a bottle of very fair wine at dinner, did not exceed three francs. Lest it should be said that my account is all *couleur de rose*, I must in justice add that the musquitoes and fleas were troublesome at night, and made sleep a matter of difficulty, except at the cost of a good deal of blood-letting. This, however, is a matter of only too common occurrence in most Italian towns; and as it was really the only annoyance experienced during my stay, it detracts but little from the pleasurable sensations which will always attend the recollection of my sojourn in

THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

Drink for the Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have pointed out the value of "Bread for the Soldier." Allow me to say a word upon a like subject. But after all is said, will "Red Tape" allow any improvement in either case, or will the old Army rations continue to be served as heretofore? The thirst of the marching soldier is one of his most grievous afflictions. If he chance to be passing through a rolling or hilly country, he may allay it at the running brooks, and refill his canteen at the same time, and with good water. But this has its drawbacks, because the large quantity imbibed is oftentimes a cause of serious illness, especially if the water be *limestone, or hard water*. But no caution—nothing short of force—will prevent the soldier or officer quenching his burning thirst to his fill if the opportunity offers. When you add to this the additional deprivation of a long march through a flat or prairie country, where there are few or no running or living streams, and where all the water for man or beast is "surface-water," that is, the springs or drainage of the low lands into gullies and sloughs, (sleus,) and, of necessity, largely impregnated with half-decayed animal and vegetable matter, the difficulty is greatly increased and the danger terribly augmented. If you find wells, they may be deep enough to reach good water, but more will be found simply "surface cisterns," subject to the same objection. To avoid the evils arising from the use of such water is a matter of no inconsiderable moment to the Army, or that branch of it detailed on such a march.

One means is to filter the water, and for this purpose you see all sorts of implements offered the Army. How much time can a marching soldier afford to spend in the process of filtering his drink? There is a process simple, effectual and rapid—one known to all the pioneer hunters of the West and South, and within the reach of any set of troops, but which I have been surprised to find is unknown even to many who seem to be assuming the direction of affairs in this particular, and which I therefore mention. Its value is chiefly with "surface water," and consists simply in mixing a pint or a quart of coarse ground Indian meal in every two or four gallons of water, and, after stirring it thoroughly, letting it stand until it settles, when you will have drinkable and wholesome water. This process will purify the dirtiest water sufficiently to make it palatable to a *thirsty man*, and the meal is always to be had, even on the march, from the baggage-wagon. Water taken out from beneath a green scum ever so forbidding in appearance, can really be rendered endurable; but the meal must be coarse-ground; and here let me say, such meal is by far the best *for cooking*. The *fine, impalpable meal* generally sold here at the North is poor stuff compared with it for corn-bread, or anything made out of meal, especially if you can sift the coarse meal.

A great many travelers, and pioneers, and soldiers, resort to whisky, brandy, rum and other liquors as an antidote to bad water. The antidote is worse by far than the evil, and should never be allowed; first, because they get a vile compound under some fancy name, and don't get whisky or brandy—and next, because each succeding drink but adds to the thirst and increases the trouble.

I saw the other day a concentrated coffee with sugar and milk; one gallon of which makes, I think, some thirty gallons of regulation coffee, which it struck me would be invaluable to the soldier, as he would need nothing but hot water to enable him to have a cup of good coffee. This weakened or diluted say one-half, would be of great value on the march, as it would allay thirst better than water, and have a strong tendency to correct the incipient bowel troubles so common to the soldier.

I am not prepared to say more about this article, for I have only seen it once, but I have no doubt the parties preparing it will introduce it to the proper Departments and exhibit its claims, which I trust may be fully considered. The recent efforts to furnish *provisions and drink* in a concentrated form should all be made available in our army, and will be if, as I said at first, "red tape" don't tie the hands of those who have the welfare of our brave volunteers in hand.

M. D.

The Services of Secretary Welles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much regret your denunciation of the Secretary of the Navy in yesterday's TIMES. It is unjust and unfair, and I am sure it cannot be the deliberate conviction of the Editor, but rather an ill-natured fault-finding, conveyed by interested parties who had in view their disappointments in the sale of worthless ships, or in overreaching the integrity of our honest chief of the Navy Department. When Mr. WELLES came into office, less than four months ago, there were few ships and no men, and the stampede of the Southern officers and clerks sadly crippled the Navy Depastment. Since then seven thousand seamen have been sent upon the blockade of the rebellious ports, and our ships recalled from abroad. A part of the system of villainy practiced by the conspirators holding the reigns of Government was to keep our ships away from home, and our rendezvous closed. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, was appealed to in vain, and as a consequence, all our available force was abroad.

The Editor of the TIMES knows that a Navy cannot be created in a day, nor can it be created at all without ships and men. In the absence of our men-of-war we had to obtain and arm such ships as we could get by charter or purchase, and from the beginning of our troubles nothing has been left undone to secure the best interests of the Government, our mechanics at the Navy-yards often working night and day. The Secretary of the Navy, I know, has been most zealous to accomplish whatever could be done to provide a sufficient Naval force for our wants. These wants were very great for the blockade of so extensive a coast as ours, and we are still going on buying and arming all the ships that are in any manner suitable for war purposes, and this will probably be continued until the ships under construction are ready to take the place of the miscrable shells of vessels that were hurriedly, many of them, purchased and chartered by patriotic citizens for the use of the Government, at an exorbitant price. It is true that many vessels have been offered that were refused, and many men professing to have no other than the public interest in view, were not employed, and that men who had been employed were found to be expensive and their services declined; but all that could be done for the good of the country with an honest purpose I am satisfied has been done by the Secretary of the Navy and all around him, with a zeal, decision, energy and honesty that defies all criticism and assault from any and all quarters.

I regret the necessity that has prompted me to address you, but at such a time as this every true and zealous man should be justified, that the assaults of the wicked may be turned to foolishness, and that we may go forward in our great mission of humanity without turning to the right or left, and you, I am sure, Mr. Editor, will not raise your voice to embarrass a faithful public officer with such assurance as I have given.

With no ambition to subscribe my name and appear before the public, you may call me an old officer, or

H. PAULDING.

Hereditary Patriotism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust you will allow me to correct a mistake in the communication with the above caption which appeared in your issue of yesterday morning. The father of the three grandsons of Gen. JAMES MILLER, now in the Army, is Hon. JONATHAN M. ROPES, of Elizabethport, N. J, and not the person named by your correspondent. Mr. ROPES was formerly a resident of Salem, Mass., where he married MARY MILLER, the eldest daughter of the gallant hero of Lundy's Lane. She is still living, and makes the offering of her sons in the holy cause, with a spirit of Christian resignation and fortitude most delightful to witness.

Nor is this devotion to the cause confined to the mother and her sons; the father, though white with the storms of more than sixty years, offers to the Government the advantage of his many years' experience in the merchant service, by promptly applying for a position as sailing-master in the Navy, just after the Fort Sumter affair, while an invalid daughter as promptly offered her services as a nurse. This is all done, not with any feelings of mere family pride, but from the deepest religious principle; and so strongly is this developed in the old gentleman, that he cannot listen to the comparatively tame prayers for the President and a general success of our arms, but every Sunday he marches off two miles in a broiling sun to hear the earnest and fearless denunciations of treason and rebellion by the venerable Dr. MAGIE at his church in town. With every adult in the family making the greatest personal sacrifice, and actuated by the noblest motives which are shared alike by the youngest as well as the oldest, this family has claims to be called one of the remarkable families of this Second Revolution, as much from its own intrinsic worth as from its inherited valor.

Speaking of military matters, perhaps I ought to mention that a recent article of the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, intimating that the young ladies of Elizabethport were in the habit of *kissing* the brave volunteers as they pass through, caused quite a fluttering among the fair sex. The truth is simply this: Some of the young ladies had cousins in the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, (WEBSTER'S,) and of course cheered them on their way with a few loving kisses. This I am assured is the whole source of this little matter of gossip, and I am inclined to believe it to be so, since your correspondent is fortunate enough to have cousins resident there, and consequently knows *how sweet* the said kisses must have been, and knows, too, that an intimate acquaintance, not a cousin, was allowed to depart without these delicate attentions received through the medium of ruby lips.

C. W. F.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

Let the Blockade be Made Complete.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a strong feeling in the public mind against the Secretary of the Navy on account of the insufficiency of the blockade. As we are deficient in Government vessels to make the blockade complete, why does not the Secretary apply to Congress for appropriations and authority to charter and purchase all the vessels that may be requisite for this purpose? Hundreds of vessels of all sizes—steamers and sailing vessels—could be procured and armed at short notice, and this all-important matter of the blockade be set right. No time should be lost. Congress should act in this matter forthwith. What say you, Mr. Secretary WELLES?

W.

SCARCITY OF LABOR UP THE MISSISSIPPI.—Correspondents from Minnesota and Wisconsin represent a great scarcity of farm laborers. The harvest of grain is still going on in those States, and good men can readily get from $1 50 to $2 per day. This scarcity of labor to secure the crops is partly owing to the breadth of land put into grain, and partly to the number of active men who have gone into the Army. There will also be a scarcity of hands for the Fall work, and those who might be induced to go to those regions for employment, would be pretty certain to find work for months, at least. Female domestics are also scarce, and obtain employment readily at good prices, in almost all the river towns. Those out of employment here should embrace this opportunity to better their condition.—*Missouri Democrat*, 26.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Relative to the Richmond County Bonds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County.*—The facts of this case are sufficiently stated in the following opinion:

This application is made by the Commissioners of Emigration to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to deliver to the Commissioners bonds for the destruction of the public property at Quarantine, in pursuance of the Act of April 16, 1860.

The Act of 1847, ch. 483, vested in the Commissioners of Emigration the hospital on the east shore of Staten Island, and the land adjoining, belonging to the State, known as the Marine Hospital, and all the Marine Hospital, and all the buildings and improvements thereon, to be held by them in trust for the people.

This Act was amended by Act of 1849, ch. 350, and vested in the Commissioners the Marine Hospital, and all lands and buildings thereon, and all lands and buildings thereafter to be purchased or designated for a hospital, or lands and buildings used for quarantine purposes in trust for the people.

The Act of 1860, ch. 465, provided for ascertaining the damages caused by the destruction of the Marine Hospital and Quarantine buildings. Under this Act, Commissioners were appointed, whose duty it was to ascertain the value of the buildings and other property held by the Commissioners of Emigration in trust for the people, and the damage sustained by their destruction; and also upon request of any person who had any property injured or destroyed at that time, to ascertain the value of such property and what damages had been sustained.

The Commissioners were to certify the value of the hospitals and other buildings, and of other property held by the Commissioners, and the damage sustained by them as Trustees or otherwise, and the damages sustained by the people of the State, and the damages sustained by other people.

The same act made it the duty of the Board of Supervisors to issue bonds for the amounts certified to be due to the Commissioners of Emigration, and the people of the State, to be paid in ten equal installments. And it was then provided as follows: "Which bonds, when so issued, the Treasurer of the State is authorized to receive to the amount so certified in favor of the people of the State by the said Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Emigration shall receive the said bonds to the extent of the amount so certified in their favor."

It appears from the affidavits that the Commissioners awarded that the value of the Marine Hospital, and other buildings and property within the Quarantine inclosure, and held by the Commissioners of Emigration in trust for the people, was $101,552 50, and that the damage to the same was, with interest, $107,251 79, and the award was to the Commissioners of Emigration as Trustees for the people of the State of New-York.

This amount, or the bonds therefor, were demanded by the Commissioners of Emigration from the Supervisors, which demand was not complied with.

The Board of Supervisors show, for cause against this application, that they issued the bonds for the amount, in pursuance of the award, payable to the people of the State of New-York, and such bonds have been delivered to and accepted by the Treasurer of the State, as the proper person to receive the same, and therefore they cannot comply with the requirements of the relators.

The single question, therefore, arises in this case, whether the Treasurer of the State or the Commissioners of Emigration should receive and hold these bonds.

The statute, before referred to, provides for the delivery of some bonds to the Treasurer and some to the Commissioners. The bonds to be received by the Treasurer are for the amount awarded to the people of the State, and the bonds to be received by the Commissioners are for the amount certified in their favor.

It does not appear that any award was made or contemplated to the people, except what might be awarded for buildings upon the public property, and the award, as made, although nominally to the Commissioners of Emigration, is stated to be to them as trustees for the people of the State.

I cannot avoid the conclusion that the intent of the statute was to direct the Commissioners to award to the people the damage for buildings, &c., and to the Commissioners for Emigration any claim for damages which they might sustain for the loss of furniture or other property, placed by them upon and in the premises under their charge. The statute has been substantially complied with, by delivering these bonds to the Treasurer of the State. If the intent was to place these bonds with the Commissioners of Emigration, and in their charge, the Legislature will be able, at their next session, so to direct.

There would be serious difficulty arising from a new issue of bonds, if those now in the hands of the Treasurer are legally issued.

Such new bonds would of course be invalid, as the Board of Supervisors have not authority to issue, except for the amount awarded, and the bonds now issued could not be obtained from the Treasurer without authority of the Legislature.

The granting of this writ is a matter of discretion, and it should not be ordered in a case of doubt, or where the issuing of it would give rise to greater difficulties than would arise from its refusal.

There can no doubt that the bonds are perfectly safe in the custody of the Treasurer of the State. The interest is the same, whether the bonds are placed in his custody or that of the Commissioners of Emigration. In either case they must be held for the use of the people, and under such circumstances I think it better to refuse the application, leaving to the Legislature to make such disposition of them as in their judgment shall be deemed best, rather than by yielding to a technical objection, to place the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County in the serious dilemma of having issued double the amount of bonds authorized by law.

Motion for a *mandamus* is denied, without costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

COPYRIGHT OF HARDEE'S TACTICS—INJUNCTION DENIED.

George F. Watson vs. *Anthony Dowling.*—The complainant in this cause filed a bill setting forth that he was the author of a certain book, to wit—"*Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics*, for the Exercise and Manœuvres of Troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen. By Brevet Lieut.-Col. HARDEE. An Abstract for the Recruit, School of the Soldier and Company. New-York, 1861." That he copyrighted the book on May 10, 1861, and that the defendant was infringing the copyright.

A motion was therefore made in his behalf for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from infringing the copyright.

The defendant showed by affidavit that the book he was publishing was a reprint of the first volume of LIPPINCOTT'S edition of HARDEE'S *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics*, prepared for the Government in 1855, with only the omission of certain unessential diagrams.

The motion for an injunction was, therefore, denied.

For complainant Mr. Bell; for defendant Mr. Miller.

United States District Court

Before Judge Betts.

In the matter of Purcell McQuillan.—A second writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued in this matter, directed to the commanding officer at Fort Lafayette, was returnable this morning.

The return made to the writ was as follows:

I decline at present to obey this writ.

MARTIN BURKE,
Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. Commandant.

The return was not considered satisfactory by the counsel for the applicant, who intimated that it was disrespectful to the Court. Judge BETTS said he did not think any disrespect was intended, and thought that the judicial and military arms of the Government should support each other instead of seeking occasion of conflict. He accordingly adjourned the matter for two days, that the return might be amended by stating under what authority the prisoner was held.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Frank Dank.*—The prisoner must be remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 29, 1861.

$12,000 U.S. 6s, '81, coup.	87	100 N. Y. Cen. R.... c	75¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, reg..	80	900 do...	75⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, coup.	79¾	200 do...	850 75¾
1,000 Treas. 12 ₱ Ct. Nts.	102	50 do...	815 75¾
1,000 Treas. 6 ₱ Ct. 2 Year	97	100 Harlem Railroad...	14½
12,000 do...	86½	100 Reading Railroad...	39
2,000 Michigan 7s...	94	100 Harlem R. Pref....	24
1,000 Ill. Cou. bds. 1879	79	100 do...	24⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s....	75¾	100 do...	24¾
3,000 La. State 6s....	66½	50 do...	25
11,000 N. C. State 6s....	61½	120 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	24
9,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	41½	150 do...	25⅛
1,000 do...	41¾	50 do...	b30 25⅛
3,000 do...	42	100 do...	b30 25⅝
10,000 do...	42⅛	100 do...	b7 25⅝
12,000 Vir. State 6s....	49¾	850 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.c	63
3,000 do...	49⅞	200 do...	s60 63⅜
23,000 Missouri State 6s	41¾	200 do...	63¾
5,000 do...	41⅞	50 do...	63⅝
5,000 do...	s5 41⅞	150 Galena & Chic. R...	61¾
2,000 Georgia State 6s.	67	100 do...	61¾
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92⅜	300 Clev. & Toledo R...	23½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B	80	200 do...	23⅝
6,500 Mich. S. 2d M. B	60	100 do...	s60 27
3,000 Han. & St. J. R.	31	50 Chi. & R'k Island R	40
10 Bank of America...	100	50 do...	40⅜
10 Park Bank...	93	50 do...	40⅝
25 Hud. Riv. R....	b3 34		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	87	50 Hudson Riv. R	s30 23¾
1,000 Treas. 12 ₱ c. Nts	102¼	20 do...	23⅞
3,000 Louisiana St. 6s..	57	100 Reading Railroad...	39⅛
11,000 Georgia State 6s.	66	50 Mich. Cen., R...	s30 41⅜
8,000 Virginia State 6s.	49⅝	50 do...	42⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s....	41⅜	50 do...	42¾
15 Pacific M. S. Co....	71⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30 62¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R....	s30 75	100 Gal. & Chic. R...	s30 61
250 do...	75⅞	50 do...	s30 61⅛
50 do...	s2 75¾	250 do...	61⅜
100 do...	s2 75⅞	100 do...	61⅝
100 do...	s3 75¾	200 Cleve. & Toledo R...	23⅝
100 do...	75¾	50 Chi. & Rock Is. R...	40
50 Harlem R. pref....	25		

MONDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 27, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 20:

Increase in Loans	$225,724
Increase in Specie	298,426
Decrease in Circulation	29,824
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	389,738

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 28, 1860.	July 27, 1861.	July 29, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,074,298	112,311,832	112,086,108
Specie	23,089,726	46,904,721	46,602,295
Circulation	8,760,258	8,324,358	8,354,182
Gross Deposits	105,524,057	108,015,444	109,302,665
Exchanged	21,239,407	14,327,511	16,094,470
Undrawn	84,284,650	93,687,933	93,208,195
In Sub-Treasury	5,112,943	7,432,991	5,735,587

The Loan and Discount average on the present Bank return, is kept steadier than anticipated in our weekly review this morning, by reason of the advances made to the Government on 60 day Treasury paper. The Specie line, as expected, shows a moderate increase, and is now higher than ever before known in the New-York Banks, closely approaching *forty-seven millions*. The other departments of the return call for no particular remark. The week opens dull for both Money and Exchange. There is less doing in demand loans than last week, and the terms keep down to 5@6 ₱ cent. Occasional investments are made in the 2 year 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes, which the Government is paying out to the larger class of contractors at par. The market rates, in the absence of demand for Customs, are 96¼@97 ₱ cent. About $400,000 was paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day on 60 day loan to the Government. We notice that one of our neighbors has assumed that the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury paper will not be made convertible into a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. This statement is at least premature. The supplemental Loan bill which finally passed through both Houses of Congress to-day, was originally moved by Mr. FESSENDEN expressly to give this authority. It was amended in the House so as to authorize Treasury paper of the denomination of $5 and upward, and also to authorize the Secretary to pay 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on this paper when required to facilitate the negotiations of the Government. Exchange opens for Wednesday's steamer—the *Asia* direct from this port—at 107¼@107¾ for Bankers' and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills. The market is not active, nor the supply of Merchant bills at all free, while the Bankers are indifferent about drawing except at full rates.

The Bank of Louisiana has declared its seventieth semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent. payable to resident stockholders on and after the first Monday in August. Northern stockholders, or those residing in the old United States, cannot receive their quota, in person or through attorneys. Stockholders living in Europe will be paid at the counter. In like manner the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway Company give notice that they are ready to pay their 1st July interest on their Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, on presentation of the coupons accompanied by the certificate of the Comptroller of the State that the payment may be lawfully made, the Legislature having constituted him sole judge of the question as to whom such payment shall be made.

The Stock Exchange improved ⅞@1 ₱ cent., to-day, on the political and Army news in the morning papers. The rumors of Saturday in regard to the peril of the Capital appear to have passed away, and the general military position of affairs was more favorably regarded than at the close of last week. The Federal and State Stocks participated in the advance in prices, and, while only a moderate business was done on either department of the list, and speculation was dull at the close, there was less inclination to bear the market. On the bad news of last week, and its probable effect upon public confidence, New-York Central, which left off on Saturday at 75 ₱ cent., reopened at 75⅞, and sold up to 76¼ ₱ cent., for cash, to-day, but subsequently fell back, after the deliveries of the day were completed, to 75¼@75⅜ ₱ cent. The Western Shares moved in about the same proportion; Illinois Central at one time sold at 63¾ ₱ cent., closing; 62¼ ₱ cent. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents., after opening at 41½, went to 42¾ ₱ cent., and Missouris left off 41⅝ ₱ cent. The following quotations were made after the Second Board:

Central	75¾	Galena	61¾
Hudson	34	Rock Island	40
Reading	39¾	Panama	107
Harlem	10¾	Mich. Central	41¾
Harlem preferred	25¼	Erie	71⅝
Mich Guaranteed	28¾	Missouris	41⅜
Illinois Central	62¾	Tennessees	42½

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday furnishes a summary of the statement of the Banks of this State for the quarter ending June 22, 1861, compared with the statement at the corresponding period of last year:

	June 22, 1861.	Jun. 30, 1860.
Discounts	$168,477,371	$196,908,663
Overdrafts	373,279	447,663
Due by banks	13,324,077	15,253,736
Real estate	8,938,312	8,746,885
Specie	41,824,079	24,582,219
Cash items	13,636,864	19,425,515
Stocks, &c	34,292,735	28,569,024
Bonds and mtgs	7,234,741	7,731,553
Bank notes	1,850,625	2,120,127
Suspended do	216,316	1,268
Expense, &c	1,221,482	1,318,456
For cents	968	949
Total	$291,390,271	$305,106,468
Capital	$109,912,280	$111,494,393
Circulation	25,617,151	28,839,194
Profits	14,597,241	14,449,193
Due Banks	30,013,723	32,925,233
Due others	1,045,466	2,192,180
Due State	2,171,120	2,608,368
Deposits	105,315,002	110,405,543
Other items	1,718,269	2,132,364
Total	$291,390,271	$305,106,468

The following rates of Foreign Exchange are as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for steamer *Asia*, sailing Wednesday, July 31. Mails close in New-York 10 A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 25c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 21¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco.	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	41c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix-dollar	77¾c.

The following is the Coal tonnage through the Delawere and Hudson Canal:

	Week.	Total.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	27,918	326,462
Pennsylvania Coal Company	20,553	293,356
Total tons	48,471	619,718

Against same week, 1860:

	Week.	Total.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	17,964	224,701
Pennsylvania Coal Company	29,640	298,161
Total tons	47,604	522,862

The following is the Specie List per steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool:

Wakeman, Dimon & Co	£1,200	Order of N. M. Hoyt & Co	200
Rodewelt & Winterhoff	10,000	James Monroe	1,200
Alanson, Swain & Co.	803	L. Marx & Co	4,700
Brown, Bro. & Co	850	Geo. Opdyke & Co	10,100
John G. Dale	280	Snow & Burgess	1,070
Wm. Fellows	1,017	W. Uttley	500
Joshua Gonursall	100	Ward, Campbell & Co.	8,796
		Wells, Fargo & Co	1,500

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. July 27.	Loans. July 20.	Specie. July 27.	Specie. July 20.
Bk. of New-York	3,881,384	3,889,188	2,150,148	2,260,063
Manhattan Co	4,904,927	4,828,366	1,989,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Troops continue to pour into Washington, and under the vigorous measures inaugurated by Gen. MCCLELLAN the city will, doubtless without delay, be placed in a situation to defy any attempts which the rebel leaders, in the flush of recent victory, may be disposed to make upon it. Gen. MCCLELLAN has visited the various intrenchments on the Virginia side, in the short time during which he has had command, and taken such steps as he has considered necessary to make them impregnable. A report was current in Washington, yesterday, that a rebel force of forty thousand men was *en route* for the Potomac by way of Leesburgh, but our correspondents could not trace it to any reliable saurce.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe this morning leave no doubt that a battle will soon be fought at Newsport's News, if one has not already taken place. The rebels on Sunday morning sent in a proposition giving our troops twenty-four hours to leave—the alternative being an attack. As Gen. BUTLER has no idea of abandoning the position, measures were at once taken to give the gentlemen a warm reception. Col. PHELPS, in command of the place, expressed his confidence in being able to hold the position against a double number of the rebels, but to make assurance doubly sure, several gunboats were sent up, and the *Minnesota* and other vessels were held in readiness to render assistance at a moment's warning. Up to Sunday no attempt had been made by the rebels to take possession of Hampton, though they were hourly expected to do so. The place is to be destroyed immediately upon their appearance in the vicinity.

Major-Gen. BANKS, on taking command at Harper's Ferry, finding that place indefensible with the remnant of the Army under his command, immediately ordered a removal to the Maryland side, and took up a position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, with his pickets extending to a point overlooking the Ferry. There he is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a more numerous Army than Gen. PATTERSON had at any time under his command. Gen. JOHNSTON, it is rumored, has returned to Winchester, and is expected to commence offensive demonstrations along the Maryland line. We shall soon, probably, ascertain the difference between Gen. BANKS and Gen. PATTERSON.

Two encounters of minor importance have taken place in Missouri, with the usual result of encounters in that Military Department—the defeat of the rebels. The first took place on Friday at Lane's Prairie, fifteen miles from Rolla, where sixty-five rebels were dispersed by fifteen of the Rolla Home Guards, and the second took place at Forsythe on the next day, when Gen. SWEENEY dispersed a band of one hundred and fifty rebels and took possession of the town. Several of the rebels were killed in these encounters. Gen. SWEENEY captured at Forsythe property contraband of war valued at from $18,000 to $20,000.

An attack upon Bird's Point will doubtless be soon reported. Information received at Cairo, from a deserter from the rebels below, renders the matter almost a certainty. He confirms fully the intelligence previously received, that they are assembling in force at New-Madrid, with artillery and other appliances necessary for the attack. They will meet with a warm reception.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were important—several measures, financial and otherwise necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, being acted upon, some of them definitely. In the Senate, the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan was reported from the Committee on Finance and passed, with an amendment authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, appropriating ten millions for the purchase of arms. It was subsequently reported from the Committee and passed. Mr. HALE announced an agreement of the Conference Committees on the bill to appoint an Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, and also on the bill increasing the Navy Medical corps. A bill for the suppression of the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia was passed. It prohibits the sale of liquors to soldiers, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence. The Tariff bill was then takkn up and debated until the adjournment rendered necessary by the lack of a quorum. In the House, Mr. HORTON, in accordance with instructions, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the modified Direct Tax bill. It is on the basis of twenty millions, to be apportioned among the States according to population. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The House refused to order an immediate vote on the passage of the bill, and its provisions were discussed at considerable length. It finally passed as it came from the Committee, 77 to 60. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means which appropriates ten millions for the purchase of arms. The Senate bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, was passed. Mr. COX, of Ohio, sought to introduce a series of resolutions looking to the appointment of a Commissioner to meet a similar Commissioner from the rebel States, to attempt the task of adjusting the National difficulties. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it, 85 to 45, and adjourned.

The Virginia Legislature, which has been for some time in session at Wheeling, adjourned on Friday last, after perfecting the machinery of the new government so that it will work properly. Among other measures perfected were a stay law and a postal bill, with appropriations to carry out the latter. The last week of the session was principally occupied in discussing the proposition to divide the State, but no final action was taken upon it. The State Convention is expected to reassemble on the 6th of August, when the the subject will probably be definitely disposed of.

The privateers are still at work. The bark *Casco*, Capt. GARDINER, from Havana on the 22d inst., to the southward of Hatteras, was boarded by the U. S. steamer *Albatross*, who reported that on the day previous, she was in chase of a steamer having a schooner in tow, and exchanged shots with her, but on the *Albatross* throwing shells at her, she kept off and ran into New Inlet, N. C., where the *A.* could not follow.

The steamship *Africa* passed Cape Race on Sunday evening, and her news, which is four days later, has been telegraphed to us. She left Liverpool on the 20th. The *City of Baltimore* also arrived at this port last evening, with advices to the 18th. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported higher, an advance of about an eighth penny having taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs were dull and drooping, and provisions were quiet. The political news is unimportant. The Message of President LINCOLN had been laid before the British public, and had been variously commented upon by the Press. The tone of comment, however, was generally favorable, though the London *Times*, of course, can see nothing but the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as the issue of the present conflict. We give with the news another of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the *Times*.

The yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, which brought to this port the Prince NAPOLEON, and his bride, the Princess CLOTHILDE, and their *suite*, yesterday, remained at anchor off the Battery with a portion of the distinguished party on board. The vessel, which is a fine screw steamer of 1,200 tons, attracted considerable attention.

The Stock Market improved ¼@1 per cent. yesterday on the last prices of Saturday. The Bank return shows an addition of $225,000 to the Loans and Discounts, and a gain of $298,000 to the Specie line. Exchange, 107¼@107½ per cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite extensive, especially in grain. Flour and Wheat advanced slightly, while Corn, having been very freely offered, declined 1c. per bushel. Cotton was firmer, but not active. Sugars and Whisky were in demand. Provisions were less sought after; Pork was dearer. Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Metals, Oils, Hay, Hides and Leather, were very quiet. Naval Stores were less active. Freights were somewhat brisker, and rates favored ship-owners.

The Real Strength of the Rebels.

There is no doubt that, from the most obvious necessity, the active force which the rebels can bring into the field is now concentrated in Virginia. It is the battle-ground of their own selection, and upon which they have staked their all. We have it from the best authority that within that State they have now at least 175,000 men, most of them well armed, and led by skillful and desperate officers, who see in defeat their own destruction and disgrace. Their Army is composed of the very *élite* of the South. Once destroyed, it can never be replaced, either in men or material. Only a small portion of it has been drafted from the class of *poor whites*, who are too listless and degraded to be of any reliance if brought into the field. To fit out this immense host, the finances of the rebels have been completely exhausted. Seizures of arms from our Government, forced loans, and a feeling of hatred to the North, have supplied the means for sending into the field an army which can neither be paid, nor fed, nor clothed, so as to maintain its efficiency, for any length of time, unless a decided success be achieved. This Army never was, nor will it ever be, so fit for action as at the present moment. Its leaders thoroughly understand their position—that inaction is ruin, and that immediate success is an imperative necessity. That they are acting upon this conviction and necessity there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, our dispatches from all quarters confirm this. Gen. BANKS' command have retreated into Maryland before Gen. JOHNSTON, who has again appeared in great force upon his old ground. Newport's News is threatened with an immediate attack. We have not had time to learn the movement of the rebels westward, to attack Gens. ROSECRANS and COX, but we are confident such movements have been made. In other words, the 175,000 rebels, released from all fear of an immediate attack on their main position, are hurling this vast force against our isolated and unsupported columns, and it will be good fortune or good generalship if we do not sustain another disaster.

Our recent reverse, and the information which it has supplied, show the magnitude of the task before us, which is first successfully to receive its attack, and then drive this vast body of 175,000 desperate and well equipped men out of Virginia. Are our immediate preparations at all adequate to such a task? Does not the enemy at present overmaster us in numbers, and perhaps in appointment, in addition to occupying positions which are themselves fortresses? Congress, we know, has voted 500,000 men for the war, with ample provision for their equipment and commissariat, but the greater portion of these are yet to be called out, and when they are, must go through months of training and experience of camp life to fit them for their duties. Not a moment should be lost by Government in availing itself of the means placed in its hands. We ought to be strongest when the enemy is strongest, which is at the present instant. If we are not now his match on his own battle-ground, not a moment is to be lost in making up our deficiency.

But if we can, for the present, hold our own in Virginia, we can elsewhere present ourselves in overwhelming force where the enemy is weakest. To sustain the fight in that State, the Southern States have completely denuded themselves of available men, as well as of arms. Travelers recently from the South report the collections of soldiers on their route as mere scarecrows, of the most miserable material; some of them unarmed and the remainder having nothing better than old flint-lock muskets. A person of some military experience, who has just come from Georgia, by way of Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville, reports that on the entire route he saw but two companies with percussion muskets. It is also well known that there is not a Southern city, not even Charleston, that might not be captured by a small naval and military force. In fact, New-Orleans, Mobile and Savannah lie almost entirely at our mercy. We might readily fit out expeditions directed against these cities that would instantly call southward no inconsiderable portion of the hostile forces now in Virginia, even if we went no further than to threaten attacks. Up to this time our most important arm, the Navy, has been lying almost entirely idle. The policy we have steadily pursued has relieved the rebels from all fear of molestation or attack except upon the very spot where they are relatively the stronger and we the weaker. Let our Government lose no time in coming to the support of our arms in Virginia by attacks upon the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports. Such attacks would carry an influence equal to 100,000 men in the field. While this course is taken, let no time be lost in bringing a force in the field in Virginia which shall not only relieve us from apprehension of attack, but enable us to drive the rebels from the State, and by so doing to end the war.

THE TRIBUNE IN ITS NEW VOCATION.—In his paper of yesterday, the Editor of the *Tribune*, in a four-column editorial, most emphatically acknowledged the corn. To-morrow, we understand, he will lay himself out on the Law ton Blackberry, in which he will be supported by his whole Editorial Staff. Such episodes from the responsibilities of high command are both dignified and graceful. It is like Cincinnatus at the plow. We hope the retirement of Gen. GREELEY will not bring his country into the peril which forced Rome to recall its old veteran from his rural avocations. If so, we are confident his promptness and patriotism will find a worthy rival.

Retrenchment of Government Expenditures.

The patriotic and well-intentioned effort of our Representative in Congress, Mr. F. A. CONKLING, to reduce, without delay, the enormous and lavish expenditures of the Government, has already resulted much as we predicted some days ago. He will not be permitted to accomplish his honest purpose. As a young member of the House, he was indulged by the knowing-ones in the passage of his resolution for a Committee of Inquiry, which, indeed, it would not have been politic to openly vote down. The Committee was directed to report "in what manner and to what extent the expenditures of the Government may be reduced, and what offices may be dispensed with." The cardinal object was, not the mere abolition of offices or the reduction of salaries, but to ascertain the *manner of expending the money of the Government*.

The favored contractors of our Executive Departments were not prepared or disposed to tolerate such freedom of inquiry, interfering so seriously with the handling of the hundreds of millions just about to be borrowed. The glittering prize now feeding their gloating eyes must not be thus rudely snatched away. The case was emphatically one for Parliamentary tactics, for the skillful application of a nostrum that would not kill the measure outright, but simply rob it of all its vigor. A bill was accordingly hurried through the Senate, providing not for any searching examination of the abuses which have so offended the country; not for any regulation of the "manner of expending" the public money; not for any preventive check on the maladministration of the Departments; but emasculated and dwarfed to a mere proposition to establish a Board to "scale and equalize the salaries of the officers of the Government," and report at the next session of Congress.

This flimsy expedient, virtually permitting the full flood of corruption to roll on unchecked for the residue of the year, was this day brought into the House by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. Do the political jugglers think to stifle public opinion, and avoid the coming tempest of popular indignation, by such a contrivance as this?

In respect to Mr. CONKLING'S Committee, we need only add, that on Wednesday last, the technical objection was raised that the House already had a regular Committee on Public Expenditures, whose duty it was "to report, from time to time, whether any and what retrenchments might be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service," and that this Committee was the proper body to make the investigation desired, especially if prosecuted during the recess of the House. A resolution, therefore, which had been offered by Mr. CONKLING'S Committee, for leave to sit in the recess, was rejected, and the country substantially thus denied any investigation, except such as Mr. CONKLING'S Committee may find time to prosecute in the few remaining days of the session.

Regimental Drills—Protection against Stampedes.

In reviewing the causes of the recent disaster at Bull Run, it may be set down that we suffered most from two extremes of action—the great cowardice and the great courage of regimental officers. All information concurs in the general statement that the field was full of brave men, but that they lost their officers, or lost sight of them, and became utterly disorganized; and so fled, as any great body of men will do in the presence of danger, when they lose the confidence of mutual support. The primary cause of confusion was the break of a regiment or two before a charge of cavalry. If these regiments had been well officered and thoroughly drilled, they, or the remnants of them, might have been re-formed on the field of battle. But there was no rallying point and no recuperative power in these regiments, and when once broken they scattered wildly and spread the contagion in every direction. First one, then another was involved in the tumult, till an entire division of the Army became a flying mob. In the mixed and miscellaneous herd, so many broken regiments and companies conspiring to swell the retreating column, no officer was generally enough known to effect a rally, and so the flight continued. Nevertheless, it is sufficiently in proof that individuals, not by virtue of their command as officers at all, did here and there induce small bodies of men to make a stand and pour steady and effective volleys into the pursuing enemy. These few exceptions were men evidently formed by nature for leaders, and their achievements show that we had true men enough in the fight, but that they were literally driven from the field from the lack of good leadership, and courageous and skillful handling.

The regiments in the critical shock of battle lost their commanding officers. The cowards ran away, and the brave ones rushed too recklessly into the fight, and fell. And thus the men were deprived of their known leaders, and were thenceforward as sheep without a shepherd, and ravening wolves, about as liable to run into danger as out of it. The battle became a riot—an organized band on one side and a disorganized mob on the other; and, as usual in such cases, the mob fled, the cry being "the devil take the hindmost."

Now, it seems to us, that thorough and skillful drilling of the regiments would have saved them from the utter decapitation of their commands which they experienced in battle. A regiment should be put through its exercises, not only by its Colonel, but by its Lieut.-Colonel and Major, and by all of the Captains of companies in turn, until the entire regiment is perfectly familiar with each. And no Captain should be permitted to remain at the head of a company unless he is fit to fill the place of the regimental officers in emergency. By giving to each regiment a familiarity with successive commands from its own ranks, there would be diminished possibility of its coming to confusion by the flight or death of its Colonel, or other chief officer. But under decimation of its ranks, or any disastrous reverse, there would always be a known and practiced officer to continue at its head. It is painful to read as we do, of brave soldiers retiring reluctantly from the battlefield at Bull Run, some cloudy and wrathful, some biting their lips and cursing, and others absolutely shedding floods of tears, because of their having no officers of courage and competency to lead their broken but still brave ranks back against the enemy.

The Destruction at Gosport Navy-yard.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of July 16, Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, has transmitted to that body the correspondence relative to the destruction of the United States vessels and other property at the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va. It has been printed, and a copy lies before us. We are sorry to find that the view taken of the loss of the public vessels and property, by the TIMES, at the time of its occurrence, is fully sustained by this correspondence. The transaction must remain stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befel our Navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the Government. The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore MCCAULEY, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness and treason.

The correspondence is too voluminous for entire republication, but the leading points in the history of the loss of the vessels and property at the Navy-yard are as follows: On the 10th, and again on the 12th day of April last, Mr. Secretary WELLES wrote to Commodore C. S. MCCAULEY, commandant Navy-yard at Portsmouth, Va., warning him of impending danger to the property in his keeping, directing that the *Merrimack* (a splendid steam man-of-war of 50 guns) should be got ready immediately and sent out of the harbor, advising especial attention to shipping and stores in the Yard, and suggesting that "it might be best to order most of the shipping to sea or to other stations." Mr. WELLES, in his letter of the 12th, orders the *Merrimack* to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and informs Commodore MACAULEY that he has sent Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, Engineer-in-Chief, to Norfolk, to expedite her sailing, and directing the Commodore to have Mr. ISHERWOOD'S suggestions for that end "promptly carried out."

On the 16th of April Commodore MCCAULEY informs Mr. Secretary WELLES that the *Merrimack* may "*now* be taken and used for temporary service." On the 18th of April Mr. ISHERWOOD writes to Mr. Secretary WELLES that he had reached Norfolk on Saturday, 13th of April,—reported to Commodore MCCAULEY on Sunday, 14th,—was directed by Commodore MCCAULEY to proceed with his duty in preparing the *Merrimack* to sail. He began on Monday morning (15th) putting every available man in the Yard to work, and worked day and night till Wednesday afternoon, (17th,) when he called in company with Chief-Engineer DARBY on Commodore MCCAULEY, and "reported the machinery ready for steam;" that "forty-four firemen and coal-heavers were engaged and ready to go on board," and asking him if he should fire up at once. The Commodore replied, "Not that afternoon," but added that "if I had steam on next morning (18th) it would be time enough." Mr. ISHERWOOD accordingly kept a regular engine-room watch, and "had the fires started at daybreak." At 9 A. M. he called on Commodore MCCAULEY, and reported the vessel "ready for leaving;" "all the engineers, firemen and coal-heavers were aboard and the fire was up." "The only thing wanted was his order to cast loose and go." Commodore MCCAULEY replied that he "had not yet decided to send the vessel," but would let Mr. I. know "in the course of a few hours." Mr. I. called the Commodore's attention to the fact that the orders for the vessel to go were "peremptory," adding that if she waited much longer she "could not sail till next day," and at night "obstructions might be placed in the channel." The Commodore replied as before, that "he would determine in the course of the day." About 2 P. M., Mr. I. again called on the Commodore, when he was informed by him that he had "determined to retain the vessel," and directed Mr. I. to "draw the fires." Mr. I. once more urged on Commodore MCCAULEY'S attention that the orders of the Department were "peremptory," and expressed a conviction that the vessel could be taken out with perfect safety, "earnestly volunteering his advice that the attempt should be made, with the *Germantown*, (a sloop-of-war of forty guns, completely equipped for sea,) in tow." Commodore MCCAULEY replied, reiterating his previous declaration, that "he should retain the vessel."

Commodore PAULDING here takes up the story. He had been ordered on the 18th of April to Norfolk "to take command of all the Naval forces then afloat, and do all in his power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States." He embarked on the steamer *Pawnee*, at Washington, on the 19th, on the the evening of the 20th reached Fortress Monroe, and took on board Col. WALDRUP'S Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and at 8 P. M., same day, was at Gosport Navy-yard. He found there afloat the steam-frigate *Merrimack*, 50 guns; sloop-of-war *Germantown*, 40 guns; sloop *Plymouth*, 30 guns; brig *Dolphin*, 20 guns. He also found there "three thousand pieces of ordnance of all calibres," about 300 being latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, and "there was no effectual mode of rendering these guns unserviceable." Commodore PAULDING says:

"In carrying out the orders of the Department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstruction, and at my convenience take them under the guns of Fortress Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient. Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved."

Commodore PAULDING thereupon took measures to burn and destroy what property he could, and left the harbor, towing away with him the man-of-war *Cumberland*, which was easily passed over the obstructions placed below by the rebels. Commodore PAULDING says that soon after he reached the Navy-yard, a flag of truce came from Gen. TALIAFERRO, a Virginia General thereabouts, proposing to permit him (Commodore PAULDING) to take out the *Cumberland*, if he would "stop the destruction of public property," which message was defied.

Capt. WILKES, of the steamer *Pawnee*, makes an official report to Commodore PAULDING of his part in the transaction, which is much the same in substance as Commodore PAULDING'S report to the Navy Department. But it develops a little of Commodore MCCAULEY'S conduct about these times. After it was found that the vessels were sinking, and that the property at the Yard would have to be destroyed, all efforts were turned to this end. Mines were fixed and trains laid. At 1½ o'clock in the morning all was ready, and every soul but the few that were to fire the trains were ordered to leave the Yard and come on board. "The troops and marines were rapidly embarked," says Capt. WILKES, "when it was reported to you by the youngest son of Commodore MCCAULEY, tears streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, [in the Yard,] and declined all inducement to do so. Commander ALDEN was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention speedily to fire the buildings, *and his life must be lost*. This last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the *Cumberland*."

This ends the story of the loss as told by ISHERWOOD, PAULDING and WILKES. On the 25th of April, Commodore MCCAULEY, having reached Washington, makes his report of the transaction, which is published in this correspondence. The points are these: On Thursday (one day *after* he had refused to let the *Merrimack* sail) he (MCCAULEY) *heard* that obstructions had been placed in the channel below the harbor. On Friday he "understood" that Virginia State troops were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk, in numbers, from Richmond, Petersburgh and the neighborhood, and "not having the means at my disposal to get the *Merrimack*, *Germantown* and *Plymouth* to a place of safety," [all false, for the *Merrimack* was ready to sail, Wednesday, 17th, as proved by Mr. ISHERWOOD.] "I determined on destroying them," [that is, sinking them, so that they might be raised again.] Having discovered about this time that the Virginians were "beginning to throw up batteries immediately in front of the Yard," Commodore MCCAULEY "sent word to Gen. TALIAFERRO that, if they continued such a menace, he would fire upon them." Gen. TALIAFERRO promptly replied, disclaiming all knowledge of such batteries." As no one else ever saw them, it is presumed that they never existed to menace the Navy-yard. After having scuttled the ships and destroying what other property he could, Commodore MCCAULEY says, and when it was quite dark, "all his officers having deserted him," he determined on "retiring on board of the *Cumberland*, and in the morning act as circumstances might require." We have just read what difficulty Commodore PAULDING had in getting him out of the Navy-yard and on to the *Cumberland*, at the hour of 1½ o'clock in the morning. It was only then done by threatening his life, in the general work of destruction.

The *naive* remark of Commodore MCCAULEY in chronicling his embarkment on the *Cumberland*, (which he never made in the manner as he states,) will arrest the nation's attention. It is the sentence of condemnation deep and irreversible on t is terrible shame and crime: "With the *Cumberland*," says Commodore MCCAULEY, "I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth; and had ba teries opened upon the ship, these cities would have been at my mercy."

With this record before them, will it not astonish the country to know that Commodore MCCAULEY has never received either punishment, or, so far as we know, censure from the Government. If it is not clear from this showing that he failed in his duty in every particular, saved nothing that he might have saved, destroyed millions of dollars worth of property that he had ample means of defending, and, to the last hour of his stay at the Navy-yard, exhibited vacillation and imbecility of the most disgraceful character, then we confess that proof has failed to serve its usual purposes in human affairs of making sure the events of history. What has Mr. WELLES, what has the Administration to say?

ITALIAN PATRIOTISM FOR CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM.—Some of the brave men whose arms established constitutional freedom in Italy, now that their services are no longer needed at home, have come to this country with a view of tendering their aid to the Government in its struggles to maintain the Constitution and the Union. Among these are Col. FRANCESCO ORNESI and Capt. FONTANA and DELLA COSTA, now in this City on their way to Washington. These gentlemen have served with distinction under GARIBALDI, the evidences of which are furnished by their commissions and the honorable badges their gallantry has won. They go to offer their swords and the benefit of their practical experience to the Government. Very recent experience demonstrates the want of such men, and their services should not be rejected. That they are not now familiar with our language, is an objection met by the fact, that GARIBALDI himself laid the foundations of his military renown in South America, where neither he nor his brave followers knew, at the beginning, scarcely a word of the language of the people in whose armies they served. A very short time will so perfect them in this particular as to make their services available. Their patriotism, their loyalty to constitutional government, and faithfulness to free institutions, entitle them to the favorable consideration of those who have the management of the military affairs of the nation. Neither red tape nor official jealousy should be permitted to stand in the way of their patriotic purposes. It is no reproach to our countrymen that they are not proficients in the science of war. More than three-quarters of a century of peace, with the exception only of some four or five years, with a standing army averaging less than sixteen thousand men, have not been productive of general military skill. We have plenty of courage, plenty of energy and power of endurance of the very best material for an army. What we lack is experience. Those brave Italian patriots who have served for years under one of the most distinguished Generals of the age, are greatly needed now, to instruct and perfect our regiments of volunteers in the exercises and duties pertaining to an effective soldiery.

Non-Arrival of the Norwegian.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 29—10 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the *Norwegian*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst.

The steamship *Hibernia*, for Liverpool, passed down at 11:45 on Saturday night.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

A LONG WAR PREDICTED.

Another Letter from the London Times Correspondent.

The Attempt Upon the Life of the King of Prussia.

Cotton Higher—Breadstuffs Dull and Declining—Provisions Quiet.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. JEFFERY, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 17th July, and Queenstown on the 18th, arrived here yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 5½ o'clock last Sunday evening.

The *Africa's* dates are four days later than those already to hand. She has 48 passengers, and £36,000 in specie.

The political news by the *Africa* is unimportant.

The London *Observer* says that Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS goes to the War-office. Lord PALMERSTON will act for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons.

The English journals criticise President LINCOLN'S Message.

The *Times* says it altogether confirms the impression produced by the first message, and fears he has outweighed all chances of internecine war, and forsees, as a bystander, that the recognition of Southern independence is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

The London *Pilot* says at this date it is idle to argue on the question of legal rights. It is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts an obstinate and sanguinary struggle, and while professing personal sympathy for the opponents of slavery, rejoices at England's strict neutrality.

The *Daily News* eulogizes the message and says: "It sets at rest the question of compromise, and the Government is now in a position to secure by its energetic action the sympathy of foreign Powers."

The *Telegraph* and *Star* quarrel with the Message and call it very unsatisfactory.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the rumor of the possible cession of the Island of Sardinia to France, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said such a scheme could not be permitted, and would terminate the alliance of England and France. He did not believe the Italian Government contemplated such an act.

The London Fire Insurance Companies had adopted a new scale of rates. In many cases, particularly on the docks and shipping, the charges are considerably advanced. Floating policies are also advanced from 10s. 6d. to 35s. per cent.

The political news from the Continent is meagre.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes 67f. 75c.

In Paris there was a general report of a treaty between Austria, Prussia and Russia, offensive and defensive, in the event of an insurrection in Hungary or Poland.

The *Moniteur* contains an imperial decree modifying the import duties on foreign sugar, either refined or unrefined. The duties on sugar imported in French bottoms are reduced to 30f. per 100 kilogrammes; when imported from countries out of Europe, or elsewhere, to 32f.; if imported by foreign vessels, or if coming from other ports, to 32f. per 100 kilogrammes. The same decree also modifies the duties on the importation of coffee, as follows: The duty on coffee coming from the French colonies, from French establishments on the West Coast of Africa, and in French vessels, is now 36f. per 100 kilogrammes; if from other countries, out of Europe 50f. 40c.; if in foreign vessels, 55f. 40c. per 100 kilogrammes. Modifications are also made in the duties on Swedish iron. The same decree orders that foreign sugars when unrefined and imported from countries out of Europe by foreign vessels, are to be admitted to France with the benefit of drawback if re-exported. The premiums on the exportation of soaps are suppressed.

The French Government papers say that the negotiations for the commercial treaty between France and Prussia is as good as terminated.

Orders had been received at Toulon directing the first division of the squadron under the command of Admiral LACAPELLE to be in readiness for departure. *La Gloire* will accompany this squadron, the destination of which is unknown.

A Vienna telegram confirms the resignation of Baron VAY and Count ERDSIN, and its acceptance. Count FORGACH has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary, in place of Baron VAY.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Letters from the Southern States of America.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Friday, June 14, 1861.

As we jog along in an easy rolling carriage drawn by a pair of stout horses, a number of white people meet us coming from the Catholic chapel of the parish, where they had been attending a service for the repose of the soul of a lady much beloved in the neighborhood. The black people are supposed to have very nappy souls, or to be as utterly lost as Mr. Shandy's homuncule was under certain circumstances, for I have failed to find that any such services are ever considered necessary in their case, although they may have been very good—or where it would be most desirable—very bad Catholics. My good young friend, clever, amiable, accomplished, who had a dark cloud of sorrow weighing down his young life that softened him to almost feminine tenderness, saw none of these things. He talked of foreign travel in days gone by—o Paris and poetry, of England and London hotels, of the great *Careme*, and of ALEXIS SOYER, of pictures, of politics—*de omne scibili*. The storm gathered overhead, and the rain fell in torrents—the Mississippi flowed lifelessly by—not a boat on its broad surface. The road passed by plantations smaller and poorer than I have yet seen belonging to small planters, with only some ten or twelve slaves all told. The houses were poor and ragged. At last we reached Gov. MANNING'S place, and drove to the overseer's—a large heavy-eyed old man, who asked us into his house from out of the rain till the boat was ready—and the river did not look inviting—full of drift trees, swirls and mighty eddies. In the plain room in which we sat there was a volume of *Spurgeon's Sermons* and of BAXTER'S works. "This rain will do good to the corn," said the overseer. "The niggers has had sceerce nothin' to do lately, as they 'eve clearied out the fields pretty well." We drove down to a poor shed on the levee called the Ferry-house, attended by one stout young slave who was to row me over. Two flat-bottomed skiffs lay on the bank. The negro groped under the shed and pulled out a piece of wood like a large spatula, some four feet long, and a small round pole a little longer. "What are those?" quoth I, "Dem's oars, Massa," was my sable ferryman's brisk reply. "I'm very sure they are not; if they were spliced they might make an oar between them." "Golly, and dat's the truth, Massa." "There, go and get oars, will you?" While he was hunting about we entered the shed for shelter from the rain. We found "a solitary woman sitting" smoking a pipe by the ashes on the hearth, blear-eyed, low-browed, and morose—young as she was. She never said a word nor moved as we came in, sat and smoked, and looked through her gummy eyes at chickens about the size of sparrows, and at a cat not larger than a rat which ran about on the dirty floor. A little girl some four years of age, not overdressed—indeed, half-naked, "not to put too fine a point upon it"—crawled out from under the bed, where she had hid on our approach. As she seemed incapable of appreciating the use of a small piece of silver presented to her—having no precise ideas on coinage or toffy—her parent took the obolous in charge with unmistakeable decision; but, still, she would not stir a step to aid our Charon, who now insisted on the "key ov de oar-house." The little thing sidled of and hunted it out from the top of the bedstead, and I was not sorry to quit the company of the silent woman in black. Charon pushed his skiff into the water—there was a good deal of rain in it—in short, a most English sort of a day—and

and a foot deep. I got in and the conscious waters immediately began vigorously spurting through the cotton wadding wherewith the craft was caulked. Had we gone out into the stream we should have had a swim for it, and they do say that the Mississippi is the most dangerous river for that healthful exercise in the known world. "Why? deuce take you," (I said, at least that, in my wrath,) "don't you see the boat is leaky?" "See it now for true, Massa. Nobody able to tell dat till Massa get in, tho'" Another skiff proved to be staunch. I bade good bye to my friend, and sat down in my boat, which was soon forced up along the stream close to the bank, in order to get a good start across to the other side. The view, from my lonely position, was curious, but not at all picturesque. The landscape had disappeared at once. The world was bounded on both sides by a high bank, and was constituted by a broad river—just as if one were sailing down an open sewer of enormous length and breadth. Above the bank rose, however, the tops of tall trees and the chimneys of sugar-houses. A row of a quarter of an hour brought us to the levee on the other side. I ascended the bank, and directly in front of me, across the road, appeared a carriage gateway and wickets of wood, painted white in a line of park palings of the same material, which extended up and down the road far as the eye could follow, and guarded widespread fields of maize and sugar-cane. An avenue of trees, with branches close set, drooping and overarching a walk paved with red brick, led to the house, the porch of which was just visible at the extremity of the lawn, with clustering flowers, rose, jessamine and creepers clinging to the pillars supporting the verandah. The proprietor, who had espied my approach, issued forth with a section of sable attendants in his rear, and gave me a hearty welcome. The house was larger and better than the residences even of the richest planters, though it was in need of some little repair, and had been built perhaps fifty years ago, in the old Irish fashion, and who built well, ate well, drank well, and, finally, paid very well. The view from the Belvedere was one of the most striking of its kind in the world. If an English agriculturist could see 6,000 acres of the finest land in one field, unbroken by hedge or boundary, and covered with the most magnificent crops of tasselling Indian corn and sprouting sugar-cane, as level as a billiard-table, he would surely doubt his senses. But here is literally such a sight. Six thousand acres, better tilled than the finest patch in all the Lothians, green as Meath pastures, which can be cultivated for a hundred years to come without requiring manure, of depth practically unlimited, and yielding an average profit on what is sold off it of at least £20 an acre at the old prices and usual yield of sugar. Rising up in the midst of the verdure are the white lines of the negro cottages and the plantation offices and sugar-houses, which look like large public edifices in the distance. And who is the lord of all this fair domain? The proprietor of Houmas and Orange-grove is a man, a self-made one, who has attained his apogee on the bright side of half a century, after 25 years of successful business.

When my eyes "uncurtained the early morning," I might have imagined myself in the magic garden of Cherry and Fair Star, so incessant and multifarious were the carols of the birds, which were the only happy colored people I saw in my Southern tour, notwithstanding the assurances of the many ingenious and candid gentlemen who attempted to prove to me that the pain of terrestrial felicity must be awarded to their negroes. As I stepped through my window upon the verandah a sharp chirp called my attention to a mocking-bird perched upon a rose-bush beneath, whom my presence seemed to annoy to such a degree that I retreated behind my curtain, whence I observed her flight to a nest cunningly hid in a creeping rose trailed around a neighboring column of the house, where she imparted a breakfast of spiders and grasshoppers to her gaping and clamorous offspring. While I was admiring the motherly grace of this melodious fly-catcher a servant brought coffee, and announced that the horses were ready, and that I might have a three hours' ride before breakfast. At Houmas *les jours se suivent et se ressemblent*, and an epitome of the first will serve as a type for all, with the exception of such variations in the kitchen and produce as the ingenuity and exhaustless hospitality of my host were never tired of framing.

If I regretted the absence of our English agriculturist when I beheld the 6,000 acres of cane and 1,600 of maize unfolded from the Belvedere the day previous, I longed for his presence still more when I saw those evidences of luxuriant fertility attained without the aid of phosphates or guano. The rich Mississippi bottoms need no manure—a rotation of maize with cane affords them the necessary recuperative action. The cane of last year's plant is left in stubble, and renews its growth this Spring under the title of *ratoons*. When the maize is in tassel cow-peas are dropped between the rows, and when the lordly stalk, of which I measured many 12 and even 15 feet in height—bearing three and sometimes four ears—is topped to admit the ripening sun, the pea-vine twines itself around the trunk, with a profusion of leaf and tendril that supplies the planter with the most desirable fodder for his mules in "rolling time," which is their season of trial. Besides this, the corn blades are culled and cured. These are the best meals of the Southern race-horse, and constitute nutritious hay without dust. The cow-pea is said to strengthen the system of the earth for the digestion of a new crop of sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of the cane of last season is reserved from the mill and laid in pits, where the ends of the stalk are carefully closed with earth until Spring. After the ground has been plowed into ridges, these canes are laid in the endless tumuli, and not long after their interment, a fresh sprout springs at each joint of these interminable flutes.

As we ride through the wagon roads, of which there are not less than 30 miles in this confederation of four plantations, held together by the purse and the life of our host, the unwavering exactitude of the rows of cane, which run without deviation at right angles with the river down to the cane-brake, two miles off, proves that the negro would be a formidable rival in a plowing match. The cane has been "laid by"—that is, it requires no more labor—and will soon "lap," or close up, though the rows are seven feet apart. It feathers like a palm top; a stalk which was cut measured six feet, although from the ridges it was but waist high. On dissecting it near the root we find five nascent joints not a quarter of an inch apart. In a few weeks more these will shoot up like a spy-glass pulled out to its focus.

There are four lordly sugar-houses, as the grinding mills and boiling and crystalizing buildings are called, and near each is to be found the negro village, or "quarter," of that section of the plantation. A wide avenue, generally lined with trees, runs through these hamlets, which consist of 20 or 30 white cottages, single storied, and divided into four rooms. They are whitewashed, and at no great distance might be mistaken for New-England villages, with a town-hall which often serves in the latter for a "meeting-house," with occasionally, a row of stores on the ground floor.

The people, or "hands," are in the field, and the only inhabitants of the settlements are scores of "picaninnies," who seem a jolly congregation, under the care of crones, who here, as in Indian village, act as nurses of the rising generation destined beef. their births to the limits of a social Procrustean bed. The increase of property on the estate is about five per cent. per annum by the birth of children.

We ride an hour before coming upon any "hands" at work in the fields. There is an air of fertile desolation that prevails in no other cultivated land. The regularity of the cane, its gardenlike freedom from grass or weeds, and the *ad unguem* finish and evenness of the furrows, would seem the work of nocturnal fairies, did we not realize the system of "gang labor" exemplified in a field we at length reach, where some thirty men and women were giving with the hoe the last polish to the earth around the cane, which would not be molested again until gathered for the autumnal banquet of the rolling-mills.

Small drains and larger ditches occur at almost every step. All these flow into a canal, some 15 feet wide, which runs between the plantation and the uncleared forest, and carries off the water to a "bayou" still more remote. There are 20 miles of deep ditching before the plantation, exclusive of the canal, and as this is the contract work of "Irish navvies," the sigh with which our host alluded to this heavy item in plantation expenses was expressive. The work is too severe for African thews, and experience has shown it a bad economy to overtask the slave. The sugar-planter lives in apprehension of four enemies. These are the river when rising, drought, too much or unseasonable rain, and frost. The last calls into play all his energies, and tasks his utmost composure. In Louisiana the cane never ripens as it does in Cuba, and they begin to grind as early in October as the amount of juices will permit. The question of a crop is one of early or late frost. With two months' exemption they rely, in a fair season, upon a hogshead of 1,200 pounds to the acre, and if they can run their mills until January the increase is more than proportionate, each of its latter days in the earth adding saccharine virtue to the cane.

At an average of a hogshead to the acre, each working hand is good for seven hogsheads a year, which, at last year's prices, 5c. per pound for ordinary qualities, would be a yield of £140 per annum for each full geld hand.

Two hogsheads to the acre are not unfrequently, and even three have been, produced upon rich lands in a good season. Estimating the sugar at 70 per cent., and the refuse, *bagasse*, at 30 per cent., the latter figure would give us two tons and a quarter to the acre, which open one's eyes to the tireless activity of nature in this semi-tropical region.

From the records of Houmas, I find that in 1857, the year of its purchase at about £300,000, it yielded a gross of $304,000, say £63,000, upon the investment.

In the rear of this great plantation there are 18,000 additional acres of cane-brake which are being slowly reclaimed, like the fields now rejoicing in crops, as fast as the furnace of the sugar-house calls for fuel. Were it desirable to accelerate the preparation of this reserve for planting, it might be put in tolerable order in three years at a cost of £15 per acre. We attended our ride into this jungle, on the borders of which, in the unfinished clearing, I saw plantations of "negro corn," the sable cultivators of which seem to have disregarded the symmetry practiced in the fields of their master, who allows them from Saturday noon until Monday's cockcrow for the care of their private interests, and, in addition to this, whatever hours in the week they can economize by the brisk fulfillment of their allotted tasks. Some of these patches are sown broadcast, and the corn has sprung up like Zouave *tirailleurs* in their most fantantastic vagaries, rather than like the steady regimental drill of the cane and maize we have been traversing.

Corn, chickens and eggs are from time immemorial the perquisites of the negro, who has the monopoly of the two last-named articles in all well-ordered Louisiana plantations. Indeed, the white man cannot compete with them in raising poultry, and our host was evidently delighted when one of his negroes, who had brought a dozen Muscovy ducks to the mansion, refused to sell them to him except for cash. "But Louis, won't you trust me? Am I not good for $3?" "God enough, massa; but dis nigger want de money to buy flour and coffee for him young family. Folks at Donaldsonville will trust massa—won't trust nigger." The money was paid, and, as the negro left us, his master observed, with a sly, humorous twinkle, "That fellow sold $40 worth of corn last year, and all of them feed their chickens with my corn, and sell their own."

There are three overseers at Houmas, one of whom superintends the whole plantation, and likewise looks after another estate of 8,000 acres, some twelve miles down the river, which our host added to his possession two years since, at a cost of £150,000. In any part of the world, and in any calling, Mr. S—— (I do not know if he would like to see his name in print) would be considered an able man. Mr. S. attends to most of the practice requiring immediate attention. We visited one of these hospitals, and found half-a-dozen patients ill of fever, rheumatism and indigestion, and apparently well cared for by a couple of stout nurses. The truckle bedsteads were garnished with mosquito bars, and I was told that the hospital is a favorite resort, which its inmates leave with reluctance. The pharmaceutical department was largely supplied with a variety of medicines, quinine and preparations of sulphites of iron. "Poor drugs," said Mr. S., "are a poor economy."

I have mentioned engineering as one of the requisites of a competent overseer. To explain this I must observe that Houmas is esteemed very high land, and that in its cultivated breadth there is only a fall of eight feet to carry off its surplus matter. In the plantation of Gov. MANNING, which adjoins it, an expensive steam draining-machine is employed to relieve his fields of this incumbrance, which is effected by the revolutions of a fan-wheel some twenty feet in diameter, which laps up the water from a narrow trough into which all the drainage flows and tosses it into an adjoining bayou.

On Gov. MANNING's plantation we saw the process of clearing the primitive forest, of which 150 acres were sown in corn and cotton beneath the tall girdled trees that awaited the axe, while an equal breadth on the other side of a broad and deep canal was reluctantly yielding its tough and fibrous soil, from which the jungle had just been removed, to the ploughs of some fifty negroes, drawn by two mules each. Another season of lustration by maize or cotton, and the rank soil will be ready for the cane.

The cultivation of sugar differs from that of cotton in requiring a much larger outlay of capital. There is little required for the latter besides negroes and land, which may be bought on credit, and a year's clothing and provisions. There is a gambling spice in the chances of a season which may bring wealth or ruin—a bale to the acre which may produce 7d. or only 5d. per lb. In a fair year the cotton planter reckons upon 10 or 12 bales to the hand, in which case the annual yield of a negro varies from £90 to £120. His enemies are drought, excessive rains, the ball worm, and the army worm,—his best friend "a long picking season."

There is more steadiness in the price of sugar, and a greater certainty of an average crop. But the cost of a sugar-house, with its mill, boilers, vacuum pans, centrifugal and drying apparatus, cannot be less than £10,000, and the consumption of fuel, thousands of cords of which are cut up by the "hands," is enormous. There were cases of large fortunes earned by planting sugar with small beginnings, but these had chiefly occurred among early settlers, who had obtained their hands for a song. A Creole, who recently died at the age of 55, in the neighborhood, and who began with only a few thousand dollars, had amassed more than $1,000,000 in twenty-five years, and two of his sons—skilful planters—were likely to die each richer than his father.

This year the prospects of sugar are dreary enough, at least while the civil war lasts, and my host, with a certainty of 6,500 hogsheads upon his various plantations, has none of a market. In this respect cotton has the advantage of keeping longer than sugar. At last year's prices, and with the United States protective tariff of 20 per cent. to shield him from foreign competition, his crop would have yielded him over £100,000. But all the sweet teeth of the Confederate States Army can hardly "make a hole" in the 450,000 hogsheads which this year is expected to yield in Louisiana and Texas. Under the new tariff of the Seceding States, the loss of protection to Louisiana alone may be stated, within bounds, at $8,000,000 per annum—which is making the planters pay pretty dear for their secession whistle

When I arrived at Houmas there was the greatest anxiety for rain, and over the vast, level plateau every cloud was scanned with avidity. Now, a shower seemed bearing right down upon us, when it would break, like a flying soap-bubble, and scatter its treasures short of the parched fields in which we felt interested. The wind shifted, and hopes were raised that the next thunder-cloud would prove less illusory. But, no! "Kenner" has got it all. On the fifth day, however, the hearts of all the planters and their parched fields were gladdened by half a day of general and generous rain, beneath which our host's cane fairly reeled and reveled. It was now safe for the season, and so was the corn. But "one man's meat is another's poison," and we heard more than one "Jeremiad" from those whose fields had not been placed in the condition which enabled those of our friend to carry on a solution of 12 hours of tropical rain with the ease of an alderman or a lord chancellor made happier or wiser by his three bottles of port

What is termed *hacienda* in Cuba, *rancho* in Mexico, and "plantation" elsewhere, is styled "habitation" by the Creoles of Louisiana, whose ancestors began more than a century ago to reclaim its jungles.

At last "*venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus*." I had seen as much as might be of the best phase of the great institution—less than I could desire of a most exemplary, kind-hearted, clear-headed, honest man. In the calm of a glorious Summer evening, arrayed in all the splendor of scenery that belongs to dreams in Cloudland, where mountains of snow, peopled by "gorgons and hydras and chimæras dire," rise from seas of fire that bear black barks freighted with thunder before the breeze of battle, we crossed the Father of Waters, waving an adieu to the good friend who stood on the shore, and turning ever back to the home we had left behind us. It was dark when the boat reached Donaldsonville on the opposite "coast." I should not be surprised to hear that the founder of this remarkable city, which once contained the archives of the State, now transferred to Baton Rouge, was a North Briton. There is a simplicity and economy in the plan of the place not unfavorable to that view, but the motives which induced DONALDSON to found his Rome on the west of Bayou La Fourche from Mississippi must be a secret to all time. Much must the worthy Scot have been perplexed by his neighbors, a long-reaching colony of Spanish Creoles, who toil not and spin nothing but fishing-nets, and who live better than Solomon, and are probably as well dressed, *minus* the barbaric pearl and gold of the Hebrew potentate. Take the odd, little, retiring, modest houses which grow in the hollows of Scarborough, add to them the least imposing mansions in the natural town of Folkestone, cast them broadsown over the surface of the Essex marshes, plant a few trees in front of them, then open a few "Café billards" of the camp sort along the main street, and you have done a very good Donaldsonville. A policeman welcomes us on landing and does the honors of the market, which has a beggarly account of empty benches, a Texan bull done into beef, and a coffee-shop. The policeman is a tall, lean, west countryman; his story is simple, and he has it to tell. He was one of DAN RICE's company—a traveling Astley. He came to Donaldsonville, saw, and was conquered by one of the Spanish beauties, married her, became tavern-keeper, failed, learned French, and was now constable of the parish. There was, however, a weight on his mind. He had studied the matter profoundly, but he was not near the bottom. How did the friends, relatives, and tribe of his wife live? No one could say. They reared chickens, and they caught fish; when there was a pressure on the planters, they turned out to work for 6s. 6d. a-day, but those were rare occasions. The policeman had become quite gray with excogitating the matter, and he had "nary notion of how they did it." Donaldsonville has done one fine thing. It has furnished two companies of soldiers—all Irishmen—to the wars, and a third is in the course of formation. Not much hedging, ditching or hard work these times for Paddy! The blacksmith, a huge tower of muscle, claims exemption on the ground that "the divil a bit of him comes from Oireland; he nivir hird av it, barrin' from the buks he rid," and is doing his best to remain behind, but popular opinion is against him. As the steamer would not be up till towards dawn, or later, it was a relief to saunter through Donaldsonville to see society, which consisted of several gentlemen and various Jews playing games unknown to *Hoyle*,, in oaken bar-rooms flanked by billiard tables. My good friend the doctor whom I had met at Houmas, who had crossed the river to see patients suffering from an attack of Eucre, took us round to a little club, where I was introduced to a number of gentlemen, who expressed great pleasure at seeing me, shook hands violently, and walked away; and finally we melted off into a cloud of mosquitoes by the river bank, in a box prepared for them, which was called a bedroom. These rooms were built in wood on the stage close to the river. Why can't I have one of those rooms?" asked I, pointing to a barges mosquito box. "Its engaged by ladies." "How do you know?"—"*Parceque elles ont envoyé leurs butin.*"

It was delicious to meet the French "plunder" for baggage—an old phrase so nicely rendered in the mouth of the Mississippi boatman. Having passed a night of extreme discomfiture with the winged demons of the box, I was aroused towards dawn by the booming of the steam drum of the boat, dipped my head in water among drowned mosquitoes, and went forth upon the landing. The policeman had just arrived. His eagle eye lighted upon a large flat, on the stern of which was inscribed,—"Pork, corn, butter, beef," &c. Several spry citizens were also on the platform. After salutations and compliments, policeman speaks,—"When did *she* come in?" (meaning flat.) First Citizen—"In the night, I guess." Second Citizen—"There's a pit of whisky aboord, too." Policeman (with pleased surprise)—"You never mean it?" First Citizen—"Yes, Sir; one hundred and twenty gallons!" Policeman (inspired by a bright aspiration of patriotism)—"It's a West country boat; why *don't* the citizens seize it? And whisky rising from 17c. to 35c. a gallon!" Citizens murmur approval, and I feel the whisky part of the cargo is not safe. "Yes, Sir, says Citizen Three, "they seize all our property at Cairey (Cairo,) and I'm for making an example of this cargo." Further reasons for the seizure of the articles were adduced, and it is probable they were as strong as the whisky, which has, no doubt, been drunk long ago on the very purest principles. In course of conversation with the Committee of Taste which had assembled, it was revealed to me that there was a strict watch kept over those boats which are freighted with whisky forbidden to the slaves, and with principles, when they come from the West country, equally objectionable. "Did you hear, Sir, of the chap over at DUNCAN KENNER'S as was caught the other day?" "No, Sir; what was it? "Well, Sir, he was a man that came here and went over among the niggers at KENNER'S to buy their chickens from them. He was took up, and they found he'd a lot of money about him." "Well, of course, he had money to buy the chickens." "Yes, Sir, but it looked suspicious. He was a West country fellow, tew, and he might have meant tamperin' with 'em. Lucky for him he was not taken in the arternoon." "Why so?" "Because if the citizens had been drunk they'd have hung him on the spot." The *Acadia* was now alongside, and in the early morning Donaldsonville receded rapidly into trees and clouds. To bed, and make amends for mosquito visits. On awaking, find that I am in the same place I started from; at least, the river looks just the same. It is difficult to believe that we have been going eleven miles an hour against the turbid river, which is of the same appearance as it was below—the same banks, bends, drift-wood and trees.

Beyond the levees there were occasionally large clearings and plantations of corn and cane, of which the former predominated. The houses of the planters were not so large or so good as those on the lower banks. Large timber rafts, navigated by a couple of men, who stood in the shade of a few upright boards, were encountered at long intervals. The river was otherwise dead. White egrets and blue herons rose from the marshes where the banks had been bored through by crayfish, or crevasses had been formed by the waters. The fields were not much more lively, but at every landing the whites who came down were in some sort of uniform, and a few negroes were in attendance to take in or deliver goods. There were two blacks on board in irons—captured runaways—and very miserable they looked at the thought of being restored to the bosom of the patriarchal family from which they had, no doubt, so prodigally eloped. I fear the fatted calf-skin would not be applied to their backs. The river is about half a mile wide here and is upwards of 1,000 feet deep. The planters' houses in groves of pecan and magnolias, with verandah and belvedere, became more frequent as the steamer approached Baton Rouge, already visible in the distance over a high bank or bluff on the right hand side.

Before noon the steamer hauled alongside a stationary hulk, which once "walked the waters" by the aid of machinery, but which was now used as a floating hotel, depôt and storehouse—315 feet long, and fully 30 feet on the upper deck above the level of the river. Here were my quarters till the boat for Natchez should arrive. The proprietor was somewhat excited on my arrival, because one of his servants was away. "Where have you been, you ——?" "Away to buy de newspaper, Massa." "For who, you ——?" "Me buy 'em for no one, Massa; me sell 'um agin, Massa." "See, now, you ——, if ever you goes aboard to meddle with newspapers, I'm —— but I'll kill you, mind that!" Baton Rouge is the capital of the State of Louisiana, and the State House is a quaint and very new example of bad taste. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum near it is in a much better style. It was my intention to visit the State Prison and Penitentiary, but the day was too hot and the distance too great, and so I dined at the oddest little Creole restaurant, with the funniest old hostess and the strangest company in the world. On returning to the boat hotel, MR. CONRAD, one of the citizens of the place, and MR. W. AVERY, a judge of the Court, were good enough to call to invite me to visit them, but I was obliged to decline. The old gentlemen were both members of the Home Guard, and drilled assiduously every evening. Of the 1,300 voters at Baton Rouge, more than 750 are already off to the wars, and another company is being formed to follow them. MR. CONRAD has three sons in the field already. The waiter who served out drinks in the bar wore a uniform, and his musket lay in the corner among the brandy bottles. At night a patriotic meeting of citizen soldiery took place in the bow, in which song and whisky had much to do so much that business was difficult; but at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning the *Mary T.* came alongside, and soon afterwards bore me on to Natchez, through scenery which became wilder and less cultivated as she got upwards. Of the 1,500 steamers on the river not a tithe are now in employment, and the owners are in a bad way. It was late at night when the steamer arrived at Natchez, and next morning early I took shelter in another engineless steamer, which was thought to be a hotel by its owners. Old negress on board, however, said, "There was nothing for breakfast; go to Curry's on shore." Walk up hill to Curry's—a bar-room, a waiter and flies. "Can I have any breakfast?" "No, Sir-ree; it's over half an hour ago." "Nothing to eat at all?" "No, Sir." Can I get some anywhere else?" "I guess not." It had been my belief that a man with money in his pocket could not starve in any country *soi-disant* civilized. Exceptions prove rules, but they are disagreeable things. I chewed the end of fancy *faute de mieux*, and became the centre of attraction to citizens, from whose conversation I learned that this was "JEFF. DAVIS' fast-day." Observed one, "It quite puts me in mind of Sunday; all the stores closed." Said another, "We'll soon have Sunday every day, then, for I 'spect it won't be worth while for most shops to keep open any longer." Natchez, a place of much trade and cotton export in the season, is now as dull—let us say as Harwich without a regatta. But it is ultra-Secessionist, *nil obstante*. My hunger was assuaged by a friend who drove me up to his comfortable mansion through a country not unlike the wooded parts of Sussex, abounding in fine trees, and in only lawns and park-like fields I have yet seen in America. In the evening after dinner my host drove me over to visit a small encampment under a wealthy planter, who has raised, equipped and armed his company at his own expense.

We were obliged to get out at a narrow lane and walk towards the encampment on foot; a sentry stopped us, and we observed that there was a semblance of military method in the camp. The Captain was walking up and down in the verandah of his poor, deserted hut, for which he had abandoned his splendid home. A book of tactics (HARPER'S)—which is, in part, a translation of the French Manual—lay on the table. Our friend was full of fight, and said he would give all he had in the world to the cause. But the day before, and a party of horse, composed of sixty gentlemen in the district, worth from £20,000 to £50,000 each, had started for the war in Virginia. Everything to be seen or heard testifies to the great zeal and resolution with which the South have entered upon the quarrel. But they hold the power of the United States and the loyalty of the North to the Union at far too cheap a rate. Next day was passed in a delightful river through cotton fields, Indian corn, and undulating woodlands, amid which were some charming residences. I crossed the river at Natchez, and saw one fine plantation, in which the corn, however, was by no means so fine as I have often seen. The cotton looks well, and some had already burst into flower—bloom, as it is called—which had turned to a flagrant pink, and seemed saucily conscious that its boll would play an important part in the world. In this part of Mississippi the secessionist feeling was not so overpowering at first as it has been since the majority declared itself, but the expression of feeling is now all one way. The rage of Southern sentiment is to me inexplicable, making every allowance for Southern exaggeration. It is sudden, hot, and apparen ly as causeless as Summer lightning. From every place I touched at along the Mississippi, a large portion of the population has gone forth to fight, or is preparing to do so. The whispers which rise through the storm are few and feeble. Some there are who sigh for the peace and happiness they have seen in England. But they cannot seek those things; they must look after their property. Each man maddens his neighbor by desperate resolves, and threats and vows. Their faith is in JEFFERSON DAVIS' strength, and in the necessities and weaknesses of France and England. The inhabitants of the tracts which lie on the banks of the Mississippi, and on the inland regions hereabout, ought to be, in the natural order of things, a people almost nomadic, living by the chase and by a sparse agriculture. In the freedom which tempted their ancestors to leave Europe. But the Old World has been working for them. All its trials have been theirs; the fruits of its experience, its labors, its research, its discoveries, are theirs. Steam has enabled them to turn their rivers into highways, to open primeval forests to the light of day and to man. All these, however, would have availed them little had not the demands of manufacture abroad, and the increasing luxury and population of the North and West at home, enabled them to find in these swamps and uplands sources of wealth richer and more certain than all the gold mines of the world. But there must be gnomes to work those mines. Slavery was an institution ready to their hands. In its development there lay every material means for securing the prosperity which Manchester opened to them, and in supplying their own countrymen with sugar. The small, struggling, deeply-mortgaged proprietors of swamp and forest set their negroes to work to raise levees, to cut down trees, to plant and sow. As the negro became valuable by his produce, the Irish emigrant took his place in the severer labors of the plantation, and ditched and dug, and cut into the waste land. Cotton at 10 cents a pound gave a nugget in every boll. Land could be had for a few dollars an acre. Negroes were cheap in proportion. Men who made a few thousand dollars invested them in more negroes and more land, and borrowed as much again for the same purpose. They waxed fat and rich,—there seemed no bounds to their fortune. But threatening voices came from the North—the echoes of the sentiments of the civilized world repenting of its evil pierced their ears, and they found their feet were of clay, and that they were nodding to their fall in the midst of their power. Ruin inevitable awaited them if they did not shut out these sounds and stop the fatal utterances. The issue is to them one of life and death. Whoever raises it hereafter, if it be not decided now, must expect to meet the deadly animosity which is displayed towards the North. The success of the South—if it can succeed—must lead to complications and results in other parts of the world for which neither it nor Europe is now prepared. Of one thing there can be no doubt—a Slave State cannot long exist without a slave trade. The poor whites who have won the fight will demand their share of the spoils. The land is abundant, and all that is wanted to give them fortunes is a supply of slaves. They will have that in spite of their masters, unless a stronger power prevents the accomplishment of their wishes.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th inst., Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he wished to know from the noble lord at the head of foreign affairs whether he had received any fresh complaints of the treatment of British subjects in the secession States, and whether he would make any statement to the House on the subject. He considered he had been rather unfortunately treated by the honorable member for Liskeard and the honorable member for Galway, the other evening when he introduced this subject, who treated his statements as old women's tales. The noble lord, however, partly bore out what he stated. But to get at the facts he wrote to the United States for information, and in reply he received an act passed in the end of May by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the parliament of the Confederate States, which completely confirmed what he said. He had stated that $20 had been offered for every person dead or alive. It appeared, however, that $25 was the sum offered, and that was the only mistake he made. He was right therefore in calling these people of the South and this Mr. J. DAVIS a set of brutes. (Laughter.) He also complained that a British Consul in the Confederate States neglected to do his duty by British subjects, and he wished to know whether the noble lord had received any communication upon that matter. He had himself received a communication at the last moment, stating that four or five Englishmen who had arrived in New-York, and were on their way to this country, complained that they had not obtained from British Consuls in the Southern States that protection to which they were entitled. They said they had experienced the inutility of a protection of those Consuls. With regard to the case of the tarring and feathering of the Captain of a British vessel, to which he alluded on a former occasion, he was informed that the British Consul at Savannah was present during that occurrence, and wore the secession colors. Surely, that was inconsistent with the neutrality which the English Government had declared they would observe. (Hear, hear.) When a reward was offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties, the ringleader gave himself up and claimed the reward, and after being subjected to two or three days' imprisonment was liberated. He (Mr. DUNCOMBE) understood, moreover, that the British Consul at Savannah was a large slave-owner in right of his wife, and, therefore, had a direct interest in the question which agitated the country. It was utterly impossible that justice could be done to British subjects if such a person held the office of Consul. He wished to know whether the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had received any complaint on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had not received any complaint with regard to the British Consul at Savannah. A complaint was made respecting the outrage of tarring and feathering the Captain of a merchant vessel, and there was some correspondence on the subject. The affair took place before the secession of the Southern States, and had nothing to do with it. (Mr. T. DUNCOMBE—In May last.) It was a case in which a Captain of a British vessel was rumored to have been ill-treated and beaten badly. A great mob collected, and he was tarred and feathered; but it appeared that the British Consul had done his duty as regarded the transaction. It did not transpire that he was guilty of the impropriety of wearing secession colors, but inquiries would be made into the matter.

The subject then dropped.

The Attempt on the Life of the King of Prussia.

A letter from Baden, dated July 14, appears in the *Journal des Débats*. The writer says: "This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the moment when the King of Prussia, after his customary walk in the Lichtenthal Avenue, was seated near the stone fountain, a student of Leipsic approached him, and, leveling a pistol at his breast, pulled the trigger. The force of the charge happily caused the bullet to rise, and the ball only tore the dress, and slightly grazed the King's shoulder. Arrested on the spot by the promenaders who heard the report, the assassin was taken before the chief magistrate of the city, and was examined in the presence of his August Highness the Grand Duke of Baden. It is stated that the student confined himself to the reply, while avowing his crime, that his only object was to free Germany from a prince who was not sufficiently active in the cause of German unity. The population of Baden, where His Majesty is regarded with respect and veneration, heard of the event with a horror which will be shared by all the world. The report runs that the Leipsic student is the son of a Russian Consul in a city on the Black Sea. Others say that he is of Lithuanian orgin."

Commercial Intelligence by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 113,000 bales, including 28,000 to speculators and 23,000 to exporters. The market became active, and prices advanced under the advices from America, (the President's Message,) and holders offered their stocks freely, without, however, pressing sales. The interior qualities of American have advanced ⅛d.@¼d. per lb., while the fair and middling descriptions are barely ⅛d. higher. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans fair	8¾d.	Mobile middling	8d.
Orleans middling	8⅝d.	Upland fair	8⅝d.
Mobile fair	8⅝d.	Upland middling	8d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,053,000 bales, of which 798,500 bales are American.

Private circulars report Friday's sales 15,000 to 20,000 bales, at the full set prices of the week.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market tends upwards. Holders demand an advance which in some cases is obtained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is dull with a declining tendency.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Flour declined 6d.@1s.; sales at 26s.@28s. Wheat very dull for inferior qualities, and all qualities offered at a considerable decline; sales of red at 9s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; white at 10s. 6d.@12s. 9d. Corn steady; sales of yellow at 28s. 6d.@28s., and of white at 31s. 6d.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet. Beef steady. Pork quiet and quotations barely maintained. Bacon dull and a partial decline on all qualities. Lard steady at 49s. 6d.@51s. Tallow steady at 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POT ASHES dull and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 29s. 6d.@30s. PEARL ASHES dull at 32s. RESIN firm with an improvement on the lower qualities; sales at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d., and at 7s. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 48s.@49s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady; sales of Carolina at 23s. 3d. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL firmer at 30s. 9d.@31s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report a declining tendency in foreign BREADSTUFFS. IRON dull, for both Rails and Bar. COFFEE firm. SUGAR steady. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 51s. TALLOW, all qualities slightly declined; sales at 48s. TEA quiet but steady, at 10¾d.@11d. for common Congou. LINSEED OIL, 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 89¾@89⅞ for money, and 89⅞@90 for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is generally unchanged.

Erie Railroad 22@23.

Illinois Central Railroad 39@38¾ discount.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning.

Sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) were 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS closed, yesterday, very dull, with quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS closed quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols 89¾@89¾ for money, and 89⅛@89¾ for account.

Erie Railroad Stock, 22¾@23.

Illinois Central Railroad, 34¾@38¾ discount.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 18.

The sales of COTTON for the week sum up 13,500 bales. The market opened quiet, but closed active. *Très ordinaire*, f.116; do. *bas*, f.111. All qualities have slightly advanced, caused by intelligence from America. The stock in port is 290,000 bales.

Arrival of a Slaver.

The prize brig *Falcon*, Lieut. GEORGE W. YOUNG, from Congo River in 43 days, arrived here yesterday.

The *Falcon* was boarded and captured by the U. S. ship *Sumter*, off Red Point, June 14, when Lieut. YOUNG was placed on board with a prize crew of ten men. When captured she had all the appurtenances for a slave voyage, and the Captain (KIMBALL) quietly gave up the vessel, acknowledging that was the object of the voyage. Capt. KIMBALL and five of the brig's crew are on board, two having died on the passage to this port. Their names are JOSEPH BABAIN, a landsman, died 4th July, LEWIS F. BURNETT, boy, died 22d.

All the African squadron were at Loando June 10 except the *Saratoga*, she being on a cruise. The *Sumter* was bound to Fernando Po. The health of the squadron continued good.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the vessels on that station:

FLAG-SHIP CONSTELLATION.

Flag Officer, WM. INMAN; Captain, J. H. Nicholas; Lieutenants, Rhinde, Johnson, Loyal; Fleet Surgeon, T. L. Smith; Paymaster, J. N. Hambleton; Assistant Surgeon, —— Brown; Flag Officer's Secretary, Vanden Heard; First Lieutenant of Marines, J. F. Tatnall; Midshipmen, J. F. Kane, W. R. Butt; Boatswain, A. Hingerty; Gunner, J. Hutchinson; Carpenter, H. M. Lowry; Sailmaker, J. D. Blachford.

STEAMER SAN JACINTO.

Captain, S. A. DARWIN; Lieutenants, D. McN. Fairfax, K. R. Breeze, J. A. Greer, A. P. Cooke; Surgeon, J. S. Messersmith; Paymaster, L. I. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Harry; Chief Engineer, John Farron; First Assistants, W. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg; Second Assistant, J. B. Houston; Third Assistants, G. W. Hall, John Rupp, Beal, Kavenagh; Boatswain, H. Grace; Gunner, J. D. Boorom; Carpenter, Wm. M. Leighton; Sailmaker, George C. Boorum.

SLOOP SARATOGA.

Commander, JOHN CALHOUN; Lieuts. Riell, Stevens and Bradford; Paymaster, J. A. Bates; Surgeon, C. D. Maxwell; Assistant Surgeon, D. Kindleberger; Midshipman, R. Prentiss; Boatswain Walton; Carpenter, Foy; Gunner, Hamilton; Sailmaker, Totem.

DROWNED.—WM. RANDOLPH, aged 8 years, son of Mr. WM. RANDOLPH, residing at No. 2 Ferry-street, South Brooklyn, about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, accidentally fell overboard from the new bridge now building at Hamilton-avenue Ferry, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. His body was recovered after having been in the water about one hour by a young man named SWENNY, who, after diving several times succeeded in bringing it up.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT SAGINAW.

HERRING'S SAFE
PRESERVES THE VALUABLES!

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 15, 1861.

M

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

More Negroes Landed on the Island—The Prizes Taken by the Sumter—Mercantile Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

I very much fear that we in Havana do not hear of one-third of the Africans landed on and near this Island. I have intelligence of a cargo having been landed in a Key near Trinidad, and left in a starving condition; and a friend residing near Remedios tells me that a week has scarcely passed the last three months in which there has not been one or more cargoes of Africans landed in that jurisdiction. Several fishing-boats were brought into this harbor a few days ago, prizes to the *Guarda Costa* steamer, Com. DE VENADITO, they having been captured attempting to land a cargo of Africans in a Key near Cardenas. The fishing-boats were the property of Don F. MURTY Y TUREN.

We have had recent visits from the French brig-of-war *Mercure*, the British corvette *Rover*, steamer *Jason*, and day before yesterday the British war-steamer *Spiteful*, with Commodore DUNLAP on board, arrived here. The United States steamship *Niagara* is reported to have been off this port, and to have gone to look after the privateer *Sumter*. By the way, it was the *Louisa Kilham* and not *Kilman* that was captured by the *Sumter*. One of her prizes having been taken in Spanish waters was declared not to be a legal prize, and sailed from Cienfuegos accordingly. The other vessels captured by the *Sumter* and taken into Cienfuegos remain there, waiting the decision of the Spanish Government regarding them.

I am sorry to report the *failure* of another large house, that of GABRIEL LOPEZ, MARTINEZ & Co. There were 775 cases of yellow fever in this city last month, against 669 cases in same month last year. The *rains* are very irregular.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar market is rather active, at 7¼ to 8 reals per arrobe, basis D. S., No. 12. Molasses continues without attention. Freights declining; last engagement of American vessels, of small capacity, to load sugars at Laguayra for New-York, at $4 50 per hhd.

Exchanges tend upward. I quote sterling 13½ to 14 per cent. premium. New-York, 60 day bills, 4¾ to 5¼ per cent. premium. New-Orleans—Nothing doing.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE. Leaves	For	
Borussia.....Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore..Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian.....Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
United Kingdom.....Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa.....Liverpool	Boston	July 24
Fulton.....Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo.....Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Angio Saxon.....Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Europa.....Liverpool	Boston	July 31
Teutonia.....Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna.....Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian.....Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3
Persia.....Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca.....Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 4
Canada.....Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria.....Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia.....Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 17
Rangoon.....Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.		
Asia.....New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Glasgow.....New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York.....New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American...Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern....Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Arabia.....Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia.....New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore..New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian.....Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa.....New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton.....New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Angio Saxon.....Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo.....New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom...Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa.....Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian.....Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia.....New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Arago.....New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISS MARIA MARTIN, A FRIEND OF yours is very anxious to see you. Call three doors above Lorimer-st., in Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATLIN'S BREATH OF LIFE.
THE BREATH OF LIFE; OR, MAL-RESPIRATION AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE ENJOYMENTS AND LIFE OF MAN.
By GEO. CATLIN.
1 Vol. 8vo. 25 Plates. Fancy Covers. 50 cents.
At Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.
MILITARY, ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, &c., &c. A large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by
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MAHAN'S OUT-POST.
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MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, Broadway, No. 188
L. Brooks & Son, Broadway, No. 434
S. Cantrell, Broadway, No. 813
J. Dunham, Brooklyn, Court-street,
B. L. Cornell, Brooklyn, Fulton-st.,
W. D. Pigelow, Chatham-st., No. 142
Wm. Neely, Broadway, No. 318
G. W. Hallenbeck, Bible-house, No. 16
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Monroe, Fortress
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS' Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,185, dated April 2, 1861.
Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 33c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions: Ladies' Underclothing. Corsets, &c.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public.
☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable American girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework. Can be seen for two days. Address E. F. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a smart, tidy young woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a beautiful washer and maker-up of linen and muslin; also an excellent waitress; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 232 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up-stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would go a short distance; has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University—in the tailor's—for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 18th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable woman as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 16th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman in a respectable private family, by one who understands her business; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given; nine years in last place. Call at No. 125 Clinton-place, 8th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is also an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 105 7th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer the country for the summer; good references can be given. Apply at No. 215 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT COOK woman wishes a situation; good cook and pastry-cook, or general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, and is a beautiful laundress; is willing and obliging; neat about her person and kitchen. Best City reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 241 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing for a small private family; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer. Understands all business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 32 East Warren-st., Jersey City.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A man and wife as cook, and will assist with the washing. First-rate City reference. Call at No. 223 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS good cook, and to help at the washing and ironing, and as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in laundress; no objection to City or country, by two very competent girls with good City reference. Call at No. 59 East 15th-st., near Union-square, for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. The other chamberwork and washing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen until suited, at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; or as thorough laundress; does fluting and shirt-ironing in the most excellent style; wages $8; country or City. Call at No. 154 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A NICE, tidy girl, with excellent references, three years in last place, wants a situation as cook and laundress, or general worker. Another nice girl, three years in her last situation, wants a place as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Will take low wages.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable steady woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; no objection to general housework; a good place more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as a plain cook, washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No. 18 Pierrepont-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork, washing and ironing; is willing to go for low wages to a good home; good reference given. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 241 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

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FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND } OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof, and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION.) } No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARIES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 44 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. } NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1851, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrower. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited: and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.
No. 555 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive, of the second issue of the Eighth Company National Guard, (dated April 1, 1861,) have been illegally taken from the custody of the Treasurer of the Company. They are not transferable, and all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the same.
S. BURKHALTER, Jr., Treasurer pro tem.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER ST } NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, } NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 Times Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe: a pair of bay carriage horses' 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 246 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, } EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-lawtwS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK,
NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., } July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,600 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is required on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee on Building and
OWEN KINNEY, } Furniture of the Board of
WALTER ROCHE, } Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. } NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES.—ONE 12-HORSE POWER, new and complete; one 5-horse power, portable, nearly new; three cylinder boilers, 5-horse power each. For sale by PETTEE & WILSON, No. 228 South-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of those organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. F. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rine, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL HAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.—FOR DIARRHŒA, Cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. IMXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the infallible reliance. Price, $5. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 68 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or exposure.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Laight-st.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
5:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Fort Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about mid night.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE Old South Ferry Route.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 7:45 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning, 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cunandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6. P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NOR

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

for the altering and rifling of the muskets belonging to the State to render them as efficient as any in the service.

If additional troops are required from the State authorities, it is expected they will be clad and equipped here, and as completely as the three months' volunteers were.

Lieut. HENRY ZEHNER, of Company D, Third New-Jersey Militia, died yesterday in Washington.

Two privates of the same Regiment are reported in the hospital at Washington.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH EN ROUTE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 29.

The Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment left Baltimore at 11 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 29—9 P. M.

The Thirteenth Brooklyn, N. Y., Regiment has arrived here, and is now passing down to Washington-street, where they will partake of refreshments at the Volunteer Saloon, preparatory to transportation to Camden.

THE SIXTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 29.

The Sixth Wisconsin Regiment passed through this city last night, *en route* for Harrisburgh, where they are to receive their arms.

THE PRIVATEERS.

Two vessels arrived here on Friday which report having been chased by JEFF. DAVIS' privateers. Yesterday the ship *Charlotte A. Stawler*, from Leghorn, reports that she was pursued by a suspicious brig on the 20th inst., in lat. 34° 50', long. 71° 20'. Being a fast sailer she escaped.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29.

A letter from Capt. WHITE, of the bark *Louisa Kilham*, dated July 19, says that the bark *Louisa Kilham* was to sail next day for Falmouth, under convoy of the United States steamer *Crusader*, who would keep her company until passing Cape Antonio. All the vessels before reported taken by the *Sumter* were liberated by order of the Captain-General, and were ready to leave on the 19th inst., under the same convoy. The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* touched here a few days since, and has gone in pursuit of the *Sumter*, which vessel, no doubt, will try to intereept one of the California steamers. Capt. WHITE states that the commander of the *Sumter* took all his papers, including register, roll, and sea articles, and he was obliged to sail with a sea letter from the United States Consul.

THE FOURTEENTH AT BULL RUN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter was recently received from a member of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment. As many of the writer's friends take your valuable paper, and as one of his name is reported missing, would request its insertion in your columns. S.

CAMP PORTER, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861.

We marched Sunday morning from our camp beyond Fairfax Court-house, in Brigade, about 4 o'clock, arrived at Sutter's Creek about 12, having made one or two little rests, and marching slowly through five or six miles of woods, throwing out skirmishers, and stopping once ten minutes to fill canteens and eat a cracker. The regiment was put in action at once, and fought with the rest till after 4 o'clock. The enemy were reinforced, outnumbered us, and were intrenched. They were 80,000 strong, and under BEAUREGARD in person. The battle was fought obstinately, and with great loss on both sides; we finally retreated through the enemy's woods 6 or 7 miles to a bridge, which was so blocked I could not cross it, nor could one out of ten. I waded the stream and marched all night and next morning; starting with NEWMAN, SCOFIELD, MCLEER, HULL and others, to Camp Porter, on Arlington Heights, making, with the morning march, 60 miles continuous marching, except the time of the fight, from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Our Colonel is wounded and probably a prisoner, two Captains wounded, three or four Lieutenants wounded, and 200 or 300 men killed and wounded. How many prisoners we cannot tell. When I waded the Bull Run, six miles at least by our circuit from the battle-ground, the bridge was shattered to pieces by shots from secession batteries, fired at our retreating men. It was an awful battle and an exhausting retreat—forty miles marching on retreat; I came through straight to Camp Porter, and am used up, foot-sore, blistered, limb-weary and exhausted. Thank God, I am alive and unhurt. As the Colonel is wounded, and probably a prisoner, what we shall do next I cannot tell now.

P. W. OSTRANDER,
Engineer Corps 14th Reg't. N. Y. S. M.

COL. TOMPKINS.

We are assured that the statement regarding Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second New-York Regiment, to the effect that in the battle of Bull Run he threw away his sword and ran while his regiment stood firm, is entirely incorrect. He remained with his men until the retreat was ordered, keeping them steadily to their work, and taking them from the field in good order as far as Centreville. Our authority for this statement is Lieut. J. T. WILSON, commanding Company G, of the Second, who fought with Col. TOMPKINS until taken prisoner by the Black Horse Cavalry in their last charge, but who subsequently escaped.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., please allow space in your columns for the following extract from a letter written by an officer of that regiment:

"At the time we were retiring from the wood where the battery was, about half of my company got a little in advance of me, while I stayed to see about getting the wounded out. When I came up with them, some one said in reply to a question from the Colonel, "We have no officer." "I will be your officer," said he; "get into line." I said, "Colonel, it will not be necessary for you to command the company; I stayed behind, to get out the wounded."

This evidence should be sufficient to exonerate Col. TOMPKINS from the charge that was made against him of deserting his regiment previous to their engagement with the enemy. JUSTICE.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Regarding the battle at Bull Run, the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* says:

The returns are yet very imperfect. A number of three-months regiments, whose time has expired, had returned home before correct returns were made out, while others are yet incomplete. The number killed is about 317; wounded, 532; missing, 775; prisoners, 33; together with 4 civilians known to be prisoners. The number of officers killed and wounded is comparatively large. The following details are as nearly correct as they can be made from the reports received:

REGIMENT.	COLONEL.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
79th N. Y. Highlanders	Cameron	1	26	43	108
2d Massachusetts	Lawrence		25	26	5
29th Scott Life Guard	Ward		13	31	84
2d Ohio	Wilson	4	17	15	142
1st Michigan	Wilcox	1	8	32	64
1st Minnesota	Gorman		48	95	200
2d New-York	Tompkins	4	17	15	148
37th New-York, F. Z.	Farnham		20	57	5
14th New-York	Wood		38	26	
69th New-York	Corcoran		32	54	1
71st New-York	Martin		3	22	
1st Rhode Island	Burnside		15	27	18
2d Rhode Island	Slocum		8	2	
2d Rhode Island Battery	Slocum		7	1	
1st Maine	Jackson			1	
2d Maine	Jamison			6	
3d Maine	Howard			7	
4th Maine	Berry			3	
1st Massachusetts	Cowdin			7	
2d New-Hampshire	Marston		5	3	
2d Wisconsin			23	1	
2d Vermont	Whiting			8	
United States Marines			1	5	
11th Massachusetts	Clark		1	3	
1st Ohio	McCook		1		
2d Ohio	Wilson		1	2	
1st New-Jersey	Johnson		1		
2d New-Jersey	Baker		1		
3d New-Jersey	Napton		1		
1st Connecticut	Burnham			6	
2d Connecticut	Terry			5	
27th New-York	Slocum		1	22	
13th New-York	Quimby			4	
8th New-York	Lyons	33	4	3	

Among the officers killed are Colonels CAMERON of the Seventy-ninth New-York, and SLOCUM, Second Rhode Island; Colonels CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth New-York, and WILCOX, First Michigan, are wounded and prisoners.

MORE CAVALRY.

Gen. HARLAN, of Philadelphia, has been authorized to raise a new regiment of cavalry. His long experience and distinguished gallantry in the East India service, peculiarly fit him for this position. The regiment has been accepted in advance, and will be mustered into service immediately. Gen. HARLAN will receive at least four companies from New-York, on the recommendation of J. L. JERNEGAN, Esq., No. 54 William-street, in this City.

The following instructions have been issued by order of the Secretary of War:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1861.

COL. JOSIAH HARLAN—Sir: I am directed to say that the Secretary of War has accepted a regiment of cavalry, to be raised by you in different portions of the country. You are authorized to call upon the mustering officer in different sections to muster in those companies when ready, and they are hereby instructed to do so upon being shown this letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assist. Adj't. Gen.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Secretary of War has sent fresh orders to Cincinnati, directing the United States Quartermaster there to send at once to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces 500 wagons, 2,000 horses and 2,600 sets of harness. They have probably arrived in Virginia by this time.

Company B, First Dragoons, United States Regular ARMY, arrived at Los Angelos on the 20th of June. The company is commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON, and is in good health.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is said, is about issuing a general order, rendering it incumbent on all Brigadier-Generals in Virginia to have "a division drill by trumpet" at least once a week, until further orders. The first drill is to commence on or about the 10th of next month. At present the men do not know a single call on the brazen instrument, as we have taken occasion to remark more than once.

The following promotions in the Army of the Pacific are published for the information of those whom they may concern: Brevet-Major W. W. MACKALL, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major E. B. BABBITT, Assistant-Quartermaster, (stationed at Vancouver, W. T.,) to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major; Brevet-Major ROBERT ALLEN, Assistant-Quartermaster, (stationed at Benicia, formerly,) to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major; ROBERT E. CLARY, Jr., to be Second-Lieutenant, Second Dragoons. These orders have been sent to the Department of the Pacific.

Efforts are being made to reorganize the "officer lists" of the old regiments of the regular Army. The numerous resignations, and other exigencies of the war, have resulted in an amount of confusion and annoyance in the Army, which no outsider can understand. In many regiments, more than half the officers who resigned, were left to the care of those who remained, assisted by trustworthy non-commissioned officers and privates. Experienced military men wonder why regular soldiers can fight at all, officered (or unofficered, rather) as they are in many instances.

The United States steam gun-boat *Rhode Island*, 6, was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Capt. FOOTE, of this station, turning her over to Lieut.-Commanding TRENCHARD. The *Rhode Island* is destined for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, and will sail direct for Fort Pickens to-morrow or the day after, taking such mails and parcels as may be sent with her. Her crew consists of 60 men, but she takes out 60 sailors and 67 United States marines, to fill up vacancies in the different vessels of the squadron. The officers of the *Rhode Island* are: Lieut.-Commanding, Stephen D. Trenchard; Lieut. (and Executive officer) A. A. Semmes; Masters, (Acting,) William A. Griswold, John S. Dillingham, Henry Churchill; Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Wheeler; Paymaster, H. H. Pangborn; Engineers, W. P. Dessenno, H. W. Scott, Geo. P. Hunt, Oscar D. Lewis, Edward Welles.

The United States storeship *Supply* also was put in commission. She takes, besides her own ship's company, 100 men, and is, it is thought, destined for the Florida division. Her commander is GEO. M. COLVOCONESSES.

A detachment of United States marines arrived at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, yesterday, from the National Capital. They were sent here to fill up vacancies at the station caused by the departure of men for the blockading men-of-war.

The late United States steam gun-boat *Monticello*, having been surveyed as already reported, was turned over to her owners last evening, and ceases to belong to the United States. Her guns and crew were taken off at the Navy-yard—the crew being sent over to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

Naval Constructor POOK, a Commodore, and another United States officer, are in this City, looking up vessels to assist in the blockade. They have thus far got the steamship *James Adger*, towboat *Satellite*, propeller *Stars and Stripes*, propeller *Valley City* and bark *Brazilian*—all reported chartered long ago.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PARADE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, which arrived late on Sunday night, or rather early Monday morning, from the seat of war, had a grand parade yesterday. They left the armory, over Centre Market, at about 3 o'clock, and proceeded in companies to the Park, where, in front of the City Hall, the regiment was formed. After going through various evolutions, the regiment marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street; from there down the Fourth-avenue and Bowery, to Broome-street, then to Broadway, and from thence to the Armory, where it was dismissed. In the procession was a wagon, drawn by four horses, and carrying thirty-four little girls, each one dressed in red, white and blue, and bearing the arms of the various States of the Union. As the line passed by Quartermaster LINDENMULLER'S place on the Bowery a salute was fired, which the regiment acknowledged with cheers. In a day or two it is presumed that the regiment will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

THE EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was raised at considerable expense, and obtained its full complement of men at the commencement of the war, was not accepted—so it was disorganized. Now that there has been a fresh call for troops, several of our most influential citizens have solicited that this regiment should be reorganized, and there is a prospect of its being so. Six companies of this regiment, with their several captains, joined other corps, and are now at the seat of war. The officers in raising the regiment expended some $9,000, which came principally out of their own pockets. It is hoped that as there are many men anxious and willing to join this regiment, it will have a speedy acceptance when reorganized.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Committee having this fund in charge was held at Capt. KIRKER'S, No. 599 Broadway, last evening—Hon. CHAS. P. DALY in the Chair. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no further payments be made to the families of soldiers who have returned uninjured, and that the remainder of the fund be applied to the relief of the families of the wounded, dead or missing of the regiment.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to apply to the Captains of the different companies for a list of the wounded, the dead, and the missing.

Resolved, That the future meetings of the Committee for the administration of relief, will be held only on Fridays, at 5 o clock P. M., at No. 599 Broadway.

THE CAMERON LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment, having been accepted by the War Department, immediate steps will be taken to form an encampment for the reception of recruits. A meeting of the Board of Officers will be held to-day at 10 (ten) A. M. precisely, at head-quarters, No. 491 Broadway.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

This regiment, under command of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and is rapidly filling up. Great inducements are offered to join this regiment, from the fact that the colonel commanding is an officer of thorough military education, experience and ability. The men are provided with quarters and rations immediately upon their enlisting, and clothing and equipments are furnished directly by the United States Government, without the intervention of the State authorities. Great care is being exercised in recruiting the rank and file, and those who have heretofore hesitated to connect themselves with other organizations, on account of the unpleasant associations which have seemed inevitable, will find this all that can be desired, with respect to the character and social position both of officers and men, it being the fixed determination of Col. PERRY to spare no pains to make his command as nearly unexceptionable as possible, and in point of discipline second to none. Head-quarters, Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

HAOKING' ZOUAVES.

Lieut. WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, of the New-York Zouaves, and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, arrived in the City from Newport News. He comes on recruiting service, as aid to Lieut.-Col. BETTS. The recruiting is at No. 545 Broadway. As soon as the number of men requisite to increase the regiment to 1,040 men, Lieut. ANDREWS will rejoin his regiment at Washington.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVE RECRUITS.

The detachment of recruits did not leave yesterday as anticipated. Col. DURYEE was himself in town, and changed their destination to Washington, where they will join the regiment. The news of the gallant Colonel's presence at Lafayette Hall attracted quite a crowd, and it was with great difficulty only that locomotion was possible in or around the room. Capt. KILPATRICK'S corps of mounted rifles was also detained.

RECEPTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the exempt members and friends of this regiment, held last evening at the armory, No. 544 Broadway, arrangements were made for the reception of the regiment on its arrival here. Mr. L. F. HARRISON was in the chair. At the close of the meeting, nearly four hundred dollars was subscribed to give Col. BUTTERFIELD'S command a suitable reception.

THE GERMAN RANGERS.

This regiment, the Head-quarters of which are at No. 113 Bowery, and numbering already several hundred men, has been accepted by the Government, through the untiring efforts of Col. SCHOENING and Lieut. Col. KARINSKI, who have just returned from Washington. The Secretary of War has granted to the commanders the privilege of mustering in their men by companies.

THE FREMONT RIFLES.

Col. MERRITT has just returned from Washington with a full acceptance, and an order for mustering into service by companies. The men will be got together immediately and sent into camp forthwith, where they will be furnished with uniforms, equipments and rations. Pay commences from date of enlistment.

LINCOLN CAVALRY—CONRAD PARK.

Messrs. MELDOLA LEVI and MILLER, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the impressive service of the Episcopal Church. After which they delivered religious and patriotic addresses. The men paid particular attention, all joining in the responses and hymns. After which they were presented each with an Episcopal Prayer Book by Mr. MELDOLA LEVI.

THE CAMERON LEGION.

The Cameron Legion, Col. CHARLES A. DUNHAM, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of mustering in by companies. The regiment will immediately go into quarters at Camp Albertson, at Saltersville, N. J. There are now 600 men enrolled. Parties having companies may apply at Col. DUNHAM'S office, No. 341 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, or at No. 50 Greenwich-street, in this City, where the Quartermaster, Mr. W. H. ALBERTSON, may be found. Col. DUNHAM and Lieut.-Col. BISHOP have received a thorough military education, and Major DOCKSTADER is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly a Captain in the United States Army. Several of the line officers also belong to the military profession.

THE CAMERON RIFLES.

The Cameron Rifles, the Second German Regiment, Col. R. J. BETZ, has now recruited six hundred men, and is continually adding to its numbers. It will be inspected on Aug. 8. The officers are all thoroughly educated military men, the majority of whom have seen active service in the Prussian, Austrian and Italian armies. They are very active in recruiting, and there is every prospect that the Regiment will be filled before the day named above. Meantime funds are needed to defray the various expenses which are continually incurred. Those who are willing to contribute may send to Col. BETZ, at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street, the present head-quarters.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. BENNETT, will reach here at an early hour to-day, probably about 10 o'clock A. M. The regiment will be received by the City authorities, and all military organizations and civil societies have been invited to participate in the proceedings. The Thirteenth has been in the service a little more than three months, and during that time has been stationed at Annapolis and Baltimore, rendering important service. The Common Council last night made an appropriation to pay the expenses of the reception.

Capt. KEIHL, of the Twenty-eight Regiment, which returned from the seat of war on last Sunday morning, last evening resumed his seat in the Common Council Chamber as Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. His presence was announced by Alderman STRONG, and the returned Alderman was most cordially received.

Ex-Alderman SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, returned last evening from Washington, after a fruitless search for his own son, Lieut. CLAYTON SCHOLES, of the Fourteenth Regiment. The last tidings of him is, that he was wounded and near Col. WOOD.

There are no definite tidings of Col. WOOD. It is generally supposed, however, that he is a prisoner.

Young WIGGINS, of Compauy E, Fourteenth Regiment, was wounded in the late battle, and is a prisoner at Manassas. His father, residing in Oxford-street, received intelligence to this effect yesterday.

Ensign FRANK HEAD, Fourteenth Regiment, before reported dead, is wounded and a prisoner at the same place.

The President of the Long Island College Hospital, JOHN HASLETT, has given notice that the sick and the wounded of the Brooklyn regiments will be provided for in that Hospital free of charge.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, Captain in the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, and Assessor of the Seventeenth Ward, obtained leave of absence last night from the Common Council, to go with his regiment to the seat of war. The Common Council also made an appropriation of $300 for the benefit of Capt. GOFF, who is organizing a regiment for the war in the Eastern District.

The Imperial Yacht.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN THE CITY.

So quietly has the Imperial party, with whom the yacht *Jerome Napoleon* entered our Bay last Saturday, come among us, and so overshadowing the importance of our own contemporary History, that New-Yorkers are but now beginning to learn that Prince NAPOLEON and his consort Princess CLOTILDE have really been three days among us, visiting our camps, our churches and our streets. Prince NAPOLEON, first cousin of the Emperor of the French and the Princess CLOTILDE, daughter of the *Galant'nome* VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy—those are such arrivals as it does not fall to our lot to chronicle every day; and though the event has no "political significance"—being mainly for the benefit of the Princess' health—it is yet one that in ordinary times would have made a great sensation in the City.

Prince NAPOLEON, ("Plon" "Plon,") as everybody knows, is a son of JEROME NAPOLEON by his second wife, and stands, next after the Prince Imperial, heir to the throne of the NAPOLEONS. He is about forty years of age—stoutish, about five feet eight, not particularly Napoleonic in physiognomy, and as we saw him yesterday afternoon on Broadway in a Summer suit of linen and straw hat, looked like any ordinary *bourgeois gentilhomme*.

His Princess CLOTILDE (MARIE THERESE LOUISE CLOTILDE, to write the name in full,) is a daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL, and it will be remembered that the union, a couple of years ago, was looked upon as a "political marriage." The alliance was determined upon by an intimate understanding between the two Sovereigns, and the reciprocal interests of France and Piedmont, and the negotiations to bring it about were delayed more than a year. She was born in 1843, and is consequently at present in her nineteenth year, and is *petite*, of Italian complexion and features, and very prepossessing and unassuming in manners. With the Princess, as her first maid of honor, is the Duchess D'ABRANTES, also quite young and very pretty.

Among the suite of the Prince are two Colonels of the Empire, M. RAGON and M. FERRI PISANI, both of them Aids-de-Camp, the former Governor of the Island of Guadaloupe, now a Commander in the French Navy, M. BONFILS, and M. MAURICE SAND, son of Madame GEORGE SAND, the illustrious novelist, and himself an author of mark. The commander of the vessel is M. GEORGETTE DE BAISON, and the officers are Lieut. BERQUE: M. BRUNET, Ensign and Artillery Officer of the ship; Ensign ARAGO, nephew of the great astronomer; Ensign DE LA GUERONNIERE, son of the French Senator, newly elevated from the Parisian editorial ranks; M. ORANGE, Purser; Surgeon BERANGER, and Chief-Engineer MONNIER.

The Imperial yacht in which Prince JEROME NAPOLEON and suite arrived, remains at anchor opposite Pier No. 1, North River, where she is an object of much attention. The vessel is about 1,200 tons measurement, and is propelled by a screw, with an engine of 300 horse power. She is handsomely modeled, and is rigged as a bark, in polocca style. In place of the usual white streak, there is a wide gilt band around the ship. Her crew consists of 150 persons. The seamen are dressed in the blue of the French Navy, and wear neat tarpaulin hats. The servants wear the imperial livery. The interior arrangements and decorations of the ship are rich, without attempt at meretricious display. The officers' rooms are models of comfort and neatness in their arrangement and decorations. The grand saloon is finished somewhat in the style of the grand saloon of the *Great Eastern*. She carries two 12-pound brass cannonades for firing signals or salutes.

The President has been informed of the arrival, and the Prince, it is understood, will take an early opportunity to pay his respects to him and Gen. SCOTT.

From Port-au-Prince.

Capt. LARRAWAY, of the brig *King Brothers*, from Port-au-Prince, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to July 14.

On the 6th of July a Spanish fleet of six steam-frigates came to anchor off the town. The demands of Spain being pretty well known, there was great excitement on shore, and a complete suspension of all business. The Spanish Consul landed with his dispatches, which were rejected by the President—the demand of Spain being $200,000 as indemnity, and a salute of twenty-one guns, the Spanish Admiral not to return it.

On the 9th all the foreign residents were notified to leave within 48 hours. When half of the time had expired, a compromise was effected, mainly through the British Consul, who exerted himself to the utmost. The money part of the question is to be settled by Commissioners, and the salute was a mutual exchange, which took place on the 10th.

Had the President complied with the demands of Spain, the Haytians would have revolted, and he had not force sufficient to have driven off the fleet. An appeal was made to the generosity of Spain, which is a vulnerable point with her.

On the 14th, the Spanish Admiral, with two frigates, sailed, and on the 15th two others left, leaving but one at this date. The Spanish Consul had also taken up his residence at Port-au-Prince.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A FURNISHING GOODS STORE.—A fire broke out, about 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, in the ladies furnishing goods store, No. 740 Broadway, owned by Mr. CHARLES H. BAKER. The flames spread rapidly, and the fire was not subdued until after the entire stock had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $3,000, and is met by insurance of $5,300 on the stock and fixtures, and $600 on the household furniture, in the following named Companies: Relief, $1,700; Merchants', $1,700, and East River, $2,500. Mr. JOSEPH MERRELL, proprietor of the adjoining gentlemen's furnishing goods store, suffered to the extent of $200 by the wetting of his stock; insured for $1,000 in the Continental Insurance Company. The damage to the building is about $300, and it is covered by an insurance of $4,000 in the Irving Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not at present known, but the Fire Marshal expects to find it out.

RECEPTION OF A RETURND SCHOOL-TEACHER OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.—The scholars of Public School No. 8, in the Eighth Ward, assembled at their school-building at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to extend a welcome to Mr. CORNELIUS COOPER, Principal of the School, who has just returned from the seat of war with the Seventy-first Regiment, of which he was a member. As Mr. COOPER entered the school-room he was greeted with nine hearty cheers from his pupils, after which he addressed them, giving many interesting incidents of the battle at Bull Run. Mr. FYF, one of the trustees, also a member of the Seventy-first, was present, and received the congratulations of the school. Speeches were made by Mr. WESTERVELT, President of the Local Board, Mr. GEORGE COOPER, Secretary of the Board of Education, who was also in the battle, and others, and the interview closed with cheers for the Stars and Stripes and its brave defenders.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Proposals were opened yesterday, and contracts awarded as follows: For building a house on lot No. 74 East Thirteenth-street, for the use of Hose Company No. 7; seven bids were received; awarded to MACEY & HICKMAN, at $3,790; time, five months. For altering and making additions to house No. 83 Greene-street, to be occupied by House Company No. 19; seven bids were received; awarded to EDWARD LINMAN at $2,623; time, three months. For doing the same work to the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company, No. 12, four bids were received; awarded to MARTIN & HAWS at $1,237; time, three months. For doing the same work to the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company, No. 13, five bids were received; awarded to LEWIS CARPENTER at $812; time, sixty days.

A VIXENISH WIFE.—Justice CONNOLLY yesterday imprisoned Mrs. ELLEN CLEARY, an Irish woman, living at No. 251 East Eighteeeth-street, to answer for committing a brutal assault upon her husband, JOHN CLEARY, on Sunday evening. They had been quarreling incessantly during the afternoon, and finally, the prisoner, losing command of herself, seized an axe with which she struck her husband a terrible blow on the head and neck, placing his life in jeopardy. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Officer TIERNAY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested the bad-tempered woman.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—MICHAEL MORAN, barkeeper at a liquor-store in Ninth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charging a young man, named RICHMOND WEEKS, with having passed a counterfeit one-dollar bill on the Bank of Brighton, Mass., at his store on Saturday evening, in payment for a glass of ale. Knowing the bill to be bad, he detained WEEKS until a policeman came, when it transpired that the prisoner had passed another bill of the same description at the porter-house No. 337 Ninth-avenue. He was fully committed for trial.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 1, North River, upon the body of a man which had been found floating near Governor's Island. Deceased was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wore a white muslin shirt, red flannel under-shirt, ribbed drawers, black cloth pants and black silk vest. He had no coat. The shirt was marked with the initials D. T. A verdict of death from supposed drowning was rendered. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where opportunity will be afforded for identifying it.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A special meeting of the Board will be held at noon to-day, to consider the ordinance dividing the Nineteenth Ward into more convenient election districts.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince Napoleon and his bride, the Princess Clothilde and suite, are occupying apartments at the New-York Hotel.

Senator NESMITH, of Oregon; Col. Frank Bush, of Boston; Majors G. P. Cooke and T. G. Babbitt, of the United States Army; Col. Ralph A. Harrison, of California; C. Kennon, of Kentucky; G. W. Young, of the United States Navy; C. L. Brackinridge, of Fort Wayne, and C. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester, are at the Washington Hotel.

Judge Morton, of Maryland; H. Sarsfield, of Bridgeport; T. Appleton, of Boston; C. E. Wetherell, of Baltimore; J. H. Heald, of Baltimore; and Capt. L. O. Morris, of the U. S. A., are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Ralph Senider, of England; Hon. Chas. Morgan, of Auburn; C. A. Train and lady, of Massachusetts; and G. M. Reed, of Philadelphia; G. O. Barnes, of the U. S. N.; O. Kellogg, of Baltimore, and Hull Fanton, of Havana, are at the Astor House.

J. W. Bigelow, of Boston; Charles Conrad, of Philadelphia; J. A. Frazer and lady, of Cincinnati; Prof. Kendrick and Prof. Church, of West Point; G. L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, and M. McConnell, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. R. Ricardo, of Melbourne, Australia, and W. Leski, of Washington, are at the Lafarge House.

Capt. Sitgraves and family, W. W. Corcoran, E. Riggs, and F. W. Seward, of Washington, and J. Hasill, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

The New-Mexico Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July, 29.

The Santa Fé Mail and Canon Valley Express arrived this A. M. at 3 o'clock, three days ahead of time, with dates from the former place to the 15th, and from the latter to the 19th.

Businesss matters in New-Mexico have not changed for the better, although the seasonable rains which have fallen during the past three weeks give promise of an abundant harvest, and possibly a revival of trade.

Hon. CABAZU DE BACA has declined being a candidate to Congress, thus leaving the field free to Judge WATTS, who has already gone to Washington desiring to be recognized as agent for New-Mexico in the extra session now being held.

The Navago captive question is about to assume importance, as the tribe are determined on all possible occasions to seek revenge and recover them. It seems in Rinos an attempt to recover his stocks stolen from him by these Indians, some of the best men of Les Lapich were surrounded and killed.

Two companies of volunteers were recently mustered into service to supply the place of the troops recently retired from Fort Stanton.

The Placer mines are yielding very abundantly, and promise to be the richest of the Territory. Two pans of dirt yielded $1 87 in the washing.

From Carson City the mining news is very encouraging.

The California Gulch is yielding abundantly. Great numbers of miners are at work, being well repaid for their labor.

The Express brought in $7,000 in gold dust, to go forward to Eastern cities.

The Mail Company, as now managed, is a decided success, and we look for more shipments of treasure by this route in the Fall, and a greater number of passengers each week.

From St. Louis.

ESCAPE OF THIRTY PRISONERS FROM JAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 28.

Thirty prisoners escaped from the County Jail last evening, only two of whom have yet been captured. Two or three of those who have escaped were confined on the charge of murder.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT closed a shade easier; sales 30,000 bushels. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bushels, at 31c. CANAL FREIGHTS better—10½c. on Corn, and 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 245,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—28,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; $1 17@$1 20 for White, and $1 12@$1 13 for Red. CORN firm at 52c.@53c. WHISKY steady at 16½c.@17c.

Lieutenant Drake De Kay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very charitable and patriotic gentleman was *induced*—I have seen the verb "impel" used by heart-broken writers, suffering as your correspondent of this morning does—to ask a question about Lieut. DRAKE DE KAY. The cruel wag. Why did he not spare this young officer who, with prompt pluck and ready energy went to Washington, when to do so was dangerous, and with his motives patriotic, that crushing adjective "autographic?"

Anyone of Lieut. DEKAY'S friends could tell you, as I do, upon my honor, that he was not "known to many six months since as a noisy and profane young brawler, of strong Southern sympathies and antecedents." But where he is accused of writing a bold hand, and of having a characteristic signature, his friends, as I do fully, must admit the truth of the humiliating charge. It is, in the language of Sam Weller's afflicted mother-in-law, "true—too true."

Seriously, Mr. Editor, I believe your correspondent had no idea, hope or care for the public, interest inducing him to ask his question, or to state in a sneaking way, what all who know Lieut. DEKAY know to be untrue, as unmanlike. If Gen. MANSFIELD retains him on his staff, I, for one, shall feel satisfied that he does so solely because from a three months experience of his courage, conduct and tact, the General knows the Lieutenant deserves the honor and the place.

It is a very good thing to be "A Friend of the Union," but you will let me assure the stern patriot who addresses you this morning over that signature, that it is not a very bad thing to be, as I have shown in these few lines, A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 29—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Dwyer, Miss Croker, Miss Dwyer, Mrs. Bleecker, Mrs. Ann Truell, Miss Jane B. Truell, Miss T. Barklie, A. Wilson, John R. Planten, W. Thompson, Wm. Bennett, Jas. O'Brien, W. H. Burroughs and lady, Mr. Parmington, H. E. Broderick, Alex. Armstrong and wife, W. Greene, Wm. Eathburn, Mr. Going, wife and child, A. Eagle, wife, child, infant and servant, S. Anderson, E. R. Graves, Mrs. E. Liebenwood, 3 children and infant, P. H. Muller and wife, Frank Burke and wife, J. T. McCullough, Mrs. E. Ball and son, Dr. Walker, wife and 2 infants, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 29—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Andrew Binny, P. Seymour Kenway, D. Costelle, D. Boas, William Russell, T. B. Pitman, wife and child, John Maynard and lady, Miss M. E. Maynard, Miss S. A. Maynard, Miss Fanny Craig, S. B. May, Thomas Maynard, Miss Rosevere, Miss Drew, Dr. Aunin, wife and daughter, Mr. Midgley, Mrs. Mowbray, Mr. Sherwood, S. Milliken, Mr. Campbell and wife, Mr. Albrey, T. W. Yates, Capt. A. Alexander, Mr. Giraude, Mr. Downing, E. D. Cook, B. Persons, E. Roddes, lady, sister and child, R. Senior and wife, Miss Nelson, Miss Williams, Miss Thompson, Mr. Greenberry, Mr. Pinney and wife, Thomas Bailey and son, Mr. Adams, Mr. Patterson and lady, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Clark and lady, Mr. Kennison, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Jonas, E. P. Simpkins, Dr. Fell, Mr. Price, 59 in all, and 160 steerage. Total 219.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises...11 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 19 | Gov. Island. 2 08 | Hell Gate.... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; Novelty Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Plus Ultra, Buhigar, Barcelona, Rivera & Hale; St. Paul, (Fr.,) Durand, Port-au-Prince; Mississippi, Tavovich, Leghorn, M. Pastacaldi.

Barks Ann, Stetson, St. John, N. B.; Saxony, Sonne, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Two Boys, Halsey, St.